MAY,
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,622—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1889.

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURE AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.
Prices from
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve..
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ... ... } Rs. 21 to
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ... } Rs. 29-12 per
"Glentromie" ... ... } doz. bottles
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish" ... ...
Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889.
					Tuesday.
BL	CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	28th May.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell ..	4th June.
BL	PESHAWUR.	3929	600	L. R. Moule	11th ,,
†	ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne..	18th ,,
BL	SUTLEJ	4305	800	W. D. Worcester..	25th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell ..	2nd July
BL	ORIENTAL ..	5500	1000	E Stewart.....	9th ,,
†	ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne..	16th ,,
BL	COROMANDEL	4499	800	I. Reeves	23rd ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell ...	30th ,,

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889. On or about
COROMANDEL..	4499	800	I. Reeves	23rd May.
MALWA	2970	500	W. L. Broun	6th June.
PEKIN	3908	650	P. Harris	20th ,,
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton....	4th July.
GANGES	1206	800	T. J. Alderton ..	18th ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan direct every fortnight.
For further particulars, apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 22nd May 1889.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

COMMENCING with the S.S. "CLYDE," leaving on the 28th May, and during the South-West Monsoon, the Launch to convey Passengers to the English Mail Steamers will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. Company.
Bombay, 22nd May 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st June '89.	1st July 1889.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th June '89.	20th July ,,
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July '89.	10th Aug. ,,
D. BALDUINO....	5,000	800	1st Aug. '89.	1st Sept. ,,

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, by Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT REDUCED RATES.
Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In ediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be

TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.
To sail
.....On the 8th June 1889.

ks of Information and other particulars ht, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 10, 1889.



HUNGARIAN
S. N. Co,

TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

mers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
TRITE..	L. Lemcessich ..	4,600	650	25th May
ON	S. Mersa.....	4,600	650	5th June.

b This steamer will not call at Brindisi.
Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
RIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

ETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
RIESTE OR BRINDISI...	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals

ROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
gh 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued ally Reduced Rates, including the railway journey d to Trieste.
ers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd NDISI on the 24th of each month.
ers and their luggage are conveyed free on he Company's steam launch on the day of

R TO RED SEA PORTS.

Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
Lussich ...	1,200	600	17th July.

deidah, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, riesto.

O, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA
T Rassevich, will be despatched

COLOMBO, PENANG, E, AND HONGKONG.

Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
A. Trobitz	3,500	550	11th June.

received on board after sunset on the sailing.
articulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 11th



MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 10th June, 1889, at 3 p. m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward bound, and the steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months, delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board.
GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.



THE favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY of CARTHAGE," 2,650 Tons, Captain FRAME, will SAIL from Bombay for LIVERPOOL on or about the 31st May. This steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, two berth Cabins (on deck) Baths, Punkahs, and every comfort for first-class passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.,
Agents.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.



H. H. THE SULTAN of Zanzibar's s.s. "MALACCA," will sail as above, on SATURDAY, the 25th instant.
For Freight and Passage apply to
VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents, Mandvie.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 22nd May, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Gwadur Muscat Jask Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m., on 26th May, after arrival of Outward English Mail, transferring Persian Gulf Mails and Passengers on arrival at Kurrachee to the Gulf steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 23rd May, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on or about MONDAY, 10th June, at 3 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about MONDAY, 10th June.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 862 tons, on or about MONDAY, 20th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 17th May 1889. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from 22nd May to 5th June, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors,
W. TUCKER,
General Manager.
Bombay, 16th May 1889.

"MANDARIN"

AMBER SATIN MOIRE NOTE-PAPER.
THE LATEST NOVELTY IN HIGH CLASS NOTE-PAPER.
Boxed Five Quires, Octavo size .....Rs. 2-4.
Boxed Five Quires, Albert size .....Rs. 2-0.
Envelopes to match, Court Shaped, boxed in One Hundred, Rs. 2 and...Re. 1-12.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA.

THE extraordinary efficacy of this combination as a BLOOD PURIFIER and RESTORER cannot be too highly estimated. In the treatment of all kinds of diseases arising from impurities in the blood it is invaluable.
Price per bottle Re. 1-8.

ELIXIR CASCARA SAGRADA
has had a long and favourable reputation as a Laxative and Tonic.
It gives relief in cases of habitual Constipation.
Re. 1-8 per bottle.

ELIXIR OF PEPSINE, BISMUTH, AND NUX VOMICA.
This preparation is a combination of three useful remedies in a most palatable form, and will be found very efficacious in cases of Indigestion and Dyspepsia.
Per bottle Rs. 2.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

SULPHONAL-BAYER.

REFRESHING SLEEP may be secured by the use of Sulphonal, and without any of the harmful effects of Morphia, Chloral, and other hypnotics.
Dr. William Macvie writes in the *Medical Press*, June 13th, 1888, as follows :—
"In a series of 120 cases in which the drug was used the best results were obtained.
Per oz., Rs. 1-9.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

ALBUCAR TOILET PAPER

(FOR THE BATH-ROOM.)
A WONDERFUL TOILET PAPER, which gives to the Atmosphere of the Apartment where used the FRAGRANT and ANTISEPTIC ODOURS of a PINE FOREST.
SOFT AS VELVET | STRONG AS SILK.
Keeps Every House Healthy.
ANTI-HŒMORRHOIDAL | ANTI-CONTAGIOUS.
A NATURAL INSTANTANEOUS DISINFECTANT.
Possessing Exceptional Qualities.
Price per Packet or Roll, 14 As.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

£ 6,582,529
Has been paid in claims by the
QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY
Since its Establishment
in
1857.
KILLICK, NIXON & Co., General Agents.
J. H. SYMINGTON, Secretary.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
PRACTICAL CHEMISTS,
DISPENSE
PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS,
FAMILY RECIPES, &c.,
under the supervision of
THOROUGHLY QUALIFIED ENGLISH CHEMISTS.
A copy of each prescription is kept and the number marked on the labels, so that medicines can always be had by giving the number without the necessity of producing the original prescription.
OUTSTATION CONSTITUENTS will find their orders meet with IMMEDIATE ATTENTION.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Sale Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 6; interleaved, Rs. 6.

SUTTON'S NEW SEASON'S
FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS.

A tin of Flower Seeds, containing 16 packets, including the following varieties :—

Sweet Pea.	Portulaca.	Marigold.	Candytuft.
Mignonette.	Balsam.	Antirrhinum.	Aster.
Nasturtium.	Stocks.	Convolvulus.	Nemophila, &c.

Cash Price Rs. 4-12.

A tin of Flower Seeds, containing 20 packets, including the following varieties :—

Sweet Pea.	Balsam.	Convolvulus.	Dianthus.
Mignonette.	Zinnia.	Candytuft.	Larkspur.
Nasturtium	Poppy.	Aster.	Stock.
Nemophila.	Sweet William.	Phlox.	Marigold, &c.

Cash Price Rs. 7.

A tin of Vegetable Seeds, containing 24 packets, including the following varieties :—

Beans.	Cucumber.	Carrot, 2 sorts.	Parsley.
Beet.	Celery.	Lettuce.	Peas, 3 sorts.
Broccli.	Cauliflower.	Mustard.	Radish, 2 sorts.
Cabbage.	Cress.	Onion.	Turnip, &c.

Cash Price Rs. 4-12.

A tin of Vegetable Seeds, containing 40 packets, including the following varieties :—

Beans.	Cress.	Kohl Rabi.	Peas.
Beet.	Carrot.	Leek, Onion.	Radish.
Borecole.	Cauliflower.	Lettuce.	Spinach.
Brocoli.	Celery.	Mustard.	Turnip.
Cabbage.	Cucumber.	Parsley.	V. Marrow, &c.

Cash Price Rs. 9.

The Seeds are specially packed, from knowledge gained in previous Seasons, by a process purposed to preserve unimpaired the power of germination and prevent disappointment.
We have MESSRS. SUTTON'S assurance that samples of the whole of these Seeds have been tested prior to Shipment with, in each instance, the most satisfactory results, the experiments indicating that nothing better could be desired.

Special Agents for MESSRS. SUTTON'S Home-grown Seeds for the Bombay Presidency.—

Ladies' Set, consisting of Spade, Rake, Hoe, Trowel, and Fork.	Rs. 4 0	to 5 8
Gentlemen's Set, consisting of Spade, Rake, and Hoe		6 0
Shears, various sizes	Rs. 3 8	to 7 8
Bill Hooks, cast steel, 7 in., Re. 1-8; 8 in.	,,	2 0
Pruning or Gardening Scissors	,, 2 0	to 5 0
Vine or Grape Scissors	,, 1 8	to 3 0
Budding Knives with Ivory handles.....	,, 2 0	to 3 8
Pruning Knives with curved blades and buckhorn handles.....	,, 2 4	to 2 12
Flower Gatherers	,, 2 0	to 4 8
Holborn Garden Pump, throws a continuous stream 40 feet ...	,,	6 8

LAWN MOWERS—A LARGE ASSORTMENT.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

PHILLIPS' PRICKLY HEAT LOTION
ALLAYS IRRITATION AT ONCE AND LEAVES A CLEAR HEALTHY SKIN.
Per Bottle, Re. 1.

POONA: Temple House, Camp. & Bhoodwar Peth. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { BOMBAY, Oriental Bank Buildings, & Byculla Bridge.

WORTH KNOWING.

ONE of the finest Wines shipped to India is BINET FILS DRY ELITE CHAMPAGNE of 1884 Vintage. Price Rs. 66 cash. All Mess Presidents and Good Judges should try a Sample and compare the Wine with that of other First Class Shippers.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

JUST LANDED
HATS !
HATS ! !
HATS ! ! !
FOR EVENING WEAR.

THORPE AND CO.

HAVE the pleasure of informing their Local and Mofussil constituents of the arrival of their Felt Hats made Specially to their order, the Newest and most Approved Shapes. Extra light and grease-proof head Linings.

Black Stiff Felt, Low Round Crown	Rs. 8-8
Black Stiff Felt, Medium Round Crown	
Black Stiff Square, High Crown, a Special Hat for tall Gentlemen.	
Drab Square Crown do. do.	
Drab Stiff Felt, Low Round Crown	
Drab Stiff Felt, Medium Round Crown and Square	
Brown Round Crown, all Shades	

DRESS HATS.

	Rs.	A.
Best Silk Plush, Extra Quality	15	8
Tall Drab, Fine Beaver Felt	11	8
Best Black Opera Hats (Self-closing)	11	8

TWEED HATS AND CAPS.

Tweed Hats, a Large Choice..	5	0
Tweed Caps, Cricketing, one Peak	3	8
Tweed Caps, Double Peaks	4	0
Tweed Caps, Double Peaks, and Ear Flaps	4	0
Gent's Drab Terai Hats, Best Quality	14	8
Ladies' Drab do. do.	14	8

THORPE AND CO.,
SHIRT-MAKERS, MILITARY TAILORS, AND
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BLANDY'S PURE MADEIRAS.

MADEIRAS are fast regaining their old time popularity ! !
MADEIRAS being rich in fruit salts are known to be most digestible Wines !
MADEIRAS are recommended by the Faculty for therapeutic purposes ! !

BLANDY'S MADEIRAS :

"VERY SUPERIOR."	Rs. 20 0	"LONDON PARTICULARS."	Rs. 30 0
"PALE DRY."	,, 22 0	"RICH OLD BOAL."	,, 38 8
"SPECIALLY SELECTED."	,, 24 0	"VERY DRY OLD SPECIAL."	,, 43 0
"EAST INDIA."	,, 30 0	"GRAND OLD CAMADE LOBOS." ...	,, 50 0

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.
Full particulars, Prices, and Terms from
R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Apollo House, Fort, Bombay,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

BRINSMEAD'S PIANOS.

MARCKS & CO., LD., receive regular shipments of the above famed pianos for which they have been appointed **SOLE AGENTS** for the last five years.

THE INTRODUCTION OF THE
New **TUNING APPARATUS** has rendered these instruments the most PERFECT PIANOFORTES for the severest climate

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Illustrated catalogues showing cash rate and hire purchase rate free on application at

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INVALID'S PORT.

OF ALL RETAILERS. OF ALL RETAILERS.

CERTIFICATE.

LONDON, 13th February, 1888.

I hereby certify that I have carefully examined two bottles of "CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S INVALID'S PORT," and am of opinion that the Wine is free from adulteration and is a good sound wholesome Port.
(Sd.) CHARLES E. CASSAL, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
Member of the Society of Public Analysts and of the Council of the Sanitary Institute.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY

PILSENER BEER
KAISER BREWERY
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.
N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.
OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, SUB-AGENT.
Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LIMITED.
ELLWOOD'S PATENT SUN HATS AND HELMETS.
ANDRE'S AND CHRISTY'S DOUBLE TERAI HATS.
HAWKE'S REGULATION DOE HELMETS.
EFFECTIVE AGAINST THE SUN.
SPECIAL VENTILATION.
MODERATE IN PRICE.
SUPERIOR QUALITY.
BECOMING SHAPES.
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

CIVIL AND MILITARY OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

KEMP AND CO., LD.,
CHEMICAL AND PHYSICAL APPARATUS.

KEMP'S ELECTRIC AND GALVANIC APPARATUS.
For EXPERIMENTAL and TECHNICAL PURPOSES.
THERMOMETERS of all kinds.

Air Pumps
Arsenic Apparatus
Aspirators
Balances
Barometers
Beakers
Bell Jars
Blow Pipes
Burettes
Bunsen Burners
Capsules
Chemical Sets
Chemical Flasks
Cumbustion Furnaces
Condensers
Crucibles
Deflagrating Jars
Displacement Apparatus...
Drying Apparatus
Electric Apparatus
Entomological Goods
Eudrometers
Furnaces
Galvanic Apparatus
Gas Holders
Hydraulic Presses
Hydrometers
Magic Lanterns
Physical Apparatus
Retorts
Stills
Woulff's Bottles

INDUCTIVE ELECTRICAL MACHINES.
LEYDEN JARS AND BATTERIES.

KEMP AND CO., LD., BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.
ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.
For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Albert Building, Bombay.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.
KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.
These HOTELS are spendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to
NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Igutpuri.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

HARRY STANLEY'S
OPERA COMPANY.
LAST TEN NIGHTS.
CHANGE OF OPERA EVERY EVENING.

WEDNESDAY, 22ND,
OUR BOYS.

THURSDAY, 23RD,
MADAME ANGOT.

FRIDAY, 24TH,
MARITANA.

SATURDAY, 25TH,
OLIVETTE.
ORCHESTRA UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MR. G. T. TRIMNELL.

PRICES AS USUAL.
Box Office at SOUNDY'S Music Warehouse.
Doors Open at 8-30 p.m. Overture at 9 p.m.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

THURSDAY NIGHT, the 23rd MAY, 1889.
PARSEE AMATEUR PERFORMANCE
of the very interesting and highly instructive Shakesperian Drama of
"CYMBELLINE"
Adapted to the native stage, with all adequate changes, by Mr. BAHMANJI N. KABRAJI.
PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 24th instant, that day being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 20th May 1889.

WANTED.

FOR the RAJKOT CIVIL STATION MUNICIPALITY an Executive SECRETARY and INSPECTOR on a salary of from Rs. 50 to Rs. 75, according to qualifications. Apply with Copies of Testimonials to the Assistant Political Agent.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

1. SEVERAL THOUSAND CASKS of PORTLAND CEMENT, lately received from England, are available for sale, and may be seen at the Defences Yard, Mazagon.
2. Full particulars as to the price, &c., may be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

E. L. SPILSBURY, Captain, R.E.,
Ex. Engr., Bombay Defences.
Bombay Defence Office, Colaba, 20th May 1889.

THE CYCLOSTYLE

(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)
TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8¼ inches by 6 inches.
PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.
Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.

CHUBB'S SAFES,
FIRST ORDER OF MERIT,
With Special Mention for excellence of Manufacture.

CHUBB'S LOCKS,
FIRST ORDER OF MERIT,
Special Mention.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.
Established 1847.

NOTICE

TO COMMANDERS OF VESSELS IN PORT.

COMMANDERS of Vessels in Port are WARNED of the BAD WEATHER which generally accompanies the setting in of the South-West Monsoon, and are directed, from and after the date hereof, to have their vessels prepared.

Special care is to be taken to keep the Hawse clear, and the Cables ready for veering. Cargo Boats should not be allowed to hang astern or alongside at night, or when there are indications of bad weather approaching.

The Commercial Code (including the Day and Night Storm Warning Signals) will be used at the Castle Flag Staff for communicating with the shipping, and signals should receive immediate attention.

MAURICE BEAN, Captain, I.M.,
Acting Port Officer of Bombay.
Port Office, Bombay, 20th May 1889.

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

A MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION of Rs. 10 or a Yearly Subscription of Rs. 110 will entitle a Mofussil Subscriber to OWNERSHIP of Six English Weeklies and Four Periodicals, which will be posted from Bombay in the following order:—

DAILY POST.

On Monday......One Six-pence Newspaper.
On Tuesday......One do. do. (Illustrated).
On Wednesday...One Three-pence Newspaper.
On Thursday......One do. do. (Illustrated).
On Friday.........One Two-pence Newspaper.
On Saturday......One Penny Newspaper.

WEELY POST.

First Saturday......One Six-pence Periodical.
Second Saturday...One Shilling Periodical.
Third Saturday...One Six-pence Periodical (Illustrated).
Fourth Saturday...One Half-crown Periodical.

CLASSIFIED LIST OF NEWSPAPERS, PERIODICALS, AND REVIEWS FOR SELECTION.

PENNY NEWSPAPERS.
London Figaro. Tit-Bits.

TWO-PENCE NEWSPAPERS.
Dublin Weekly Freeman. Public Opinion.
English Mechanic. Weekly London Times.

THREE-PENCE NEWSPAPERS.
Pall Mall Budget. Punch (Illustrated).

SIX-PENCE NEWSPAPERS.
Home News. St. James's Budget.
Overland Mail. Truth.
World. Vanity Fair.

SIX-PENCE NEWSPAPERS (ILLUSTRATED).
Graphic. Pictorial World.
Illustrated London News.

SIX-PENCE PERIODICALS.
Cassel's Family Magazine (Illustrated). Family Herald.
Chambers' Journal. LeisureHour (Illustrated).
Cornhill Magazine. Longman's Magazine.

SHILLING PERIODICALS.
Harper's Magazine. Merry England.
Macmillan's Magazine. Young Ladies' Journal.

HALF-CROWN PERIODICALS.
Contemporary Review. National Review.
Fortnightly Review. Nineteenth Century.

N. B.—A Subscriber has the option of taking three Weeklies and two Periodicals, and pay half the Subscription, if six Weeklies and four Periodicals are too many, but then the Weeklies will be posted *every second day* and the Periodicals *fortnightly*.

A Subscriber has also the option of dividing the cost of a Paper or Periodical. Thus, for *one* Sixpence Newspaper, *two* of Threepence or *three* of Twopence may be taken, and for *one* Shilling Periodical *two* of Sixpence, and so on.

NOW READY!

PRICE ONE RUPEE.
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE DIRECTORY
FOR 1889.

POPULAR EDITION.

Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory, Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries,—Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour,—Tramway Fares,—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.

NOW READY, PRICE ONE RUPEE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDON.

S. S. ARMENIA, 3,395 tons, Captain GEO. READ, sailing 2nd June. The above steamer will sail punctually as above. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess and has every comfort for first-class passengers.

Fares to Marseilles very moderate.

Passengers can also book to Liverpool (by sea all the way) or to London (Overland from Marseilles).

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 21st May 1889. Agents.

THE UNION SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

IT is hereby notified that the OFFICE of the above Company HAS BEEN REMOVED since 20th May 1889 to No. 9, Henshaw's Buildings, opposite Messrs. Crawford and Co., Auctioneers.

LANG & COMPANY,
Secretaries, Treasurers, & Agents.
Bombay, 21st May 1889.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

GOVERNMENT CELLARS, Budapest.—"MENES"—A Strong, Hungarian Wine grown on an Iron Soil, as used at the Bombay Club and Byculla Club.—Agents: PHIPSON & Co.

KANGRA VALLEY CONGOU TEA.—From COLONEL HAWES' Tea Estate, enjoying the highest reputation for PURITY and DELICACY of AROMA at Annas 14 per lb.—MORTON, MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

SINGING LESSONS by a Lady. For Terms and Particulars, apply to "V. N. A.," SOUNDY & Co.

BEST FIRE BRICKS and FIRE CLAY FOR SALE.—Prices on application to J. H. LATIMER & Co., 40, Forbes Street.

CHEESE! CHEESE! CHEESE! Just landed ex s.s. CLAN McDONALD, finest quality, full cream, rich in colour and flavour. Only 12 annas per lb. A. D. & Co., under Clock Tower, Crawford Market.

TO LET AT MATHERAN the "KEEPSAKE," near the Bund, well furnished and commanding a beautiful view. Rent moderate. Apply to E. W. FLOWER, House Agent.

TO BE LET.—The upper portion of the NABOB'S BUNGALOW, Nesbit Lane, near Byculla Station. Can be arranged to suit one or several families. Apply sharp within as the repairs are in progress.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—A MEETING of the Corporation, as already notified, will be held here on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p.m.

WANTED.—By a single Gentleman BOARD and LODGING in an English or German family in or near the Fort. Address, "B. P.," care of this paper.

WANTED a CLERK writing a really good hand and conversant in Statistics and Accounts. Salary Rs. 25 with promotion according to merit. Apply "X. Y. Z.," care of this paper.

WANTED.—An ENGAGEMENT by the Superintendent of one of the largest Printing and Stationery Concerns in India. Highest testimonials. Would prefer a share in a healthy and growing general business. Apply to NEMO, care of Post Master, Lahore.

TO LET, Airy Offices, Shops, and Residence in Apollo Street, opposite the old Secretariat. Apply to FRAMJEE COWASJEE MARKUR, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

THE BISHOP'S HIGH SCHOOL, POONA, will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, 3rd June. The punctual return of Boarders is requested.

COOK'S STEAM LAUNCH RUNS to ELEPHANTA at frequent intervals. It has been specially fitted up for Picnics, and is available for private parties.—Apply to THOS. COOK and SON.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND LIFE ASSURANCE INSTITUTION, offers special advantages to clergymen and members of the Scholastic profession. Apply to the Agents, Messrs. C. H. B. FORBES, & Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE is one of the four British Life Offices which according to the latest returns, have issued OVER ONE MILLION NEW POLICIES during the Past year. Reduced Rates for India.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

MONSOON SEASON.—A few cool, airy, and comfortable sets of FAMILY and SINGLE APARTMENTS are now available at the Taylor's Family Hotel. Specially low terms for the season can be arranged by communicating with the proprietor.

TO LET.—A Well Situated and Well Furnished BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. For particulars, apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

PEARSE'S MACHINE-MADE BREAD as supplied to Government House. Please send orders to 7, CHURCH GATE STREET.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY, and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage. 4 annas.

STONE ENGRAVING.—We have secured the services of an Excellent Stone Engraver and are now taking orders for Signet-rings with Crest, Monogram, and other devices cut on in best style.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c, Bombay and Poona.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8¼ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

TARPAULINS.—ENGLISH-made, of different sizes, and excellent quality. For particulars, apply to JOSEPH SOARES, 33, Elphinstone Circle.

FOR SALE.—A Consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. rums, English Manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

PATRINOS!!! Just unpacked, a fresh Consignment of the celebrated N. Patrinos Original Egyptian CIGARETTES, at Rs. 4 and Rs. 3 per tin box of 100.—D. MACROPOLO, Medow Street, Bombay.

POLO BITTERS.—The latest Fashionable BITTERS, Aromatic and Stimulating. Bombay Agents.—PHIPSON and Co.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!! Every day three kinds of Ices, Wines and Spirits, Oilmanstores, Preserved Provisions, Ham, Bacon and Cheese.—MORENAS and Co., General Merchants.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

PHOTOS by FRED. AHRLE are unequalled in Finish, and are made of the best materials obtainable, and they are reasonably priced. STUDIO, Esplanade Road opposite Bombay Club.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

JUST OPENED.—COLORED OTTOMAN SILKS, beautifully Soft Texture, in the NEWEST and most FASHIONABLE Shades, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S, Milliner and Dressmaker, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

OVERLAND TRUNKS, Rs. 22, Rs. 24. A remarkably cheap, Black Canvas Trunk, Copper Rivettes, Iron Bands, Straps, and good Lever Lock.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO-PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to "IMPORTER," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

JUST opened a Fine Selection of Fancy Serge Coating, Fancy Angolas, Black and Brown Felt Hats, Tweed Hats and Caps, &c., prices most moderate.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, 16, Meadows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Connisbee's Improved Mains, Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a forme of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers 46 by 37 inches.—Apply to "Z.," care of this paper.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

NOTICES.

SAMULDAS COLLEGE, BHAVNAGAR.

THE CHAIR OF SANSKRIT in the above Institution is now VACANT, and applications from candidates qualified to fill the same will be received by the Undersigned up to the 10th June 1889. Applicants should state terms.

CHAMPAKLAL MANECKLAL,
Honorary Secretary,
Managing Board, Samaldas College.
Bhavnagar, 18th May 1889.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OLD IRON AND STEEL FOR SALE.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, Tenders for the purchase of any out of 5 lots of old Iron and Steel aggregating about 63 tons, now lying in the Loco. Depot, Jabalpur, where the same may be seen on application.

Tenders must be made upon the Company's form to be obtained from the Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Jabalpur, or from the undersigned.

Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender, and all lots must be removed within one month from date of notification.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 10th May 1889.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

BROKEN CASTINGS FOR SALE.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, offers for the purchase of any quantity up to 500 tons of broken castiron chairs, now lying on the Company's premises, Wari Bunder, where the same may be seen on application. Offers, which must be made on the Company's form (to be obtained from the undersigned) must specify the quantity required, the rate per ton of 20 cwts weighed over and delivered on the spot, and the date within which the whole quantity tendered for will be paid for and removed. Each tender must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 10 per ton up to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove loss by the transaction.

Payment must be made before delivery.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest on any tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 14th May, 1889.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

COMPARATIVE Statement of New Business received during the years 1887 and 1888:—

YEARS.	NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF PROPOSALS RECEIVED.	
	Number.	Amount.
1887	2138	59,53,550
1888	2298	70,63,950

For Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, and any Information apply to the MANAGER and ACTUARY, Albert Building, Bombay.

HOLZAPFEL'S PATENT SOAPSTONE PAINT is the best preservative for Iron, Steel, or Woodwork. It is suitable for Iron and Steel Vessels, Railway Bridges, Locomotives, Rolling Stock and Buildings, &c. It dries quickly and hardens like enamel, and is Noncorrosive and Impervious to Atmospheric influences. May be had ready mixed in any colour. Trial solicited.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"Practically an imperishable Article will preserve Woodwork from Rotting and Sandstone from Decay."—"Iron."

"Has large covering capacity and presents an enamel-like surface."—"Engineer and Iron Trades Advertiser."

"Gives protection to Steel and Iron Structures not possessed by ordinary paints."—"Shipping Gazette."

"It has extraordinary qualities in withstanding atmospheric influences."—Universal Market."

"Soapstone Composition may be considered a distinct advance on the present method of painting."—"Iron and Steel Trades Journal."

W. CROWDER,
Sole Agent,
1, Ash Lane, Fort.

FROM WHOM MAY ALSO BE HAD.
Holzapfel's Genuine Rahtjens and International Antifouling Compositions for iron ships' bottoms.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the OPIUM FARM of the District of Khandesh under the minimum guaranteed vend system for a period of three years beginning from the 1st August, 1889.

The tenders should be addressed to the Collector of Khandesh and the words "Tender for Khandesh Opium Farm" should be written on the envelopes. No tender will be received unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in token of the good faith of the tender.

Tenders will be opened by the Undersigned at Dhulia at 1 p.m. Madras time on Monday, the 10th June, in presence of such of the tenderers as may attend, and will then be referred to the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkari for orders.

The conditions of the Farm are the same as those of the Farms on the same system in force in other Districts.

The subjoined table shows the sales of opium and the sum bid for the Farms during the past 5 years:—

Years.	Quantity of opium issued to opium farmers.	Amount of duty at 5 1/7 per lb. on the quantity of opium issued.	Amount of License fee guaranteed.	Total of columns of 3 and 4.	Quantity of opium required to be consumed to make up the amount in column 5 at 5 1/7 Rs. per lb.
	lbs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	lbs.
1883-84	9,334	48,003	32,961	80,964	15,743
1884-85	9,195	47,289	31,806	79,095	15,380
1885-86	10,056	51,717	38,743	90,460	17,589
1886-87	10,101	51,948	35,467	87,415	16,997
1887-88	10,451	53,748	35,436	89,184	17,341

W. W. LOCH,
Collector of Khandesh.
Office of the Collector of Khandesh, 17th May 1889.

TOBACCOS!!

MANUFACTURED AND IMPORTED BY
J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

			Rs.	as.
"1888" Mixture	...per 1	lb. tin	3	12
Do. do.	... " ½	"	2	0
Golden Block Mixture	... " 1	"	3	4
Do. do.	... " ½	"	1	12
"Rifle" do.	... " 1	"	2	0
Golden Bird's-Eye	.... " ¼	"	0	14
Golden Fleece	.... " ½	"	1	12
Virginia Honeydew	...... " ½	"	1	12
Latakia, Finest Syrian	... " ½	"	1	12
Old Judge	.... " ¼	"	1	4
Pioneer	.... " ½	"	1	8
Old Rip	.... " ½	"	1	8
Old Gold	.... " ½	"	1	12
Three Castles	.... " ¼	"	1	0
Richmond Mixture	...... " ¼	"	0	12

AMERICAN PLUG TOBACCOS.

Golden Block	...per lb.	Rs. 3	0
Bright Honeydew	"	" 2	8
Cavendish (Tennant's)	"	" 1	4

WARRANTED fresh, pure, and sound.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

LAWRENCE AND SONS,

COACH MAKERS, ESTABLISHED 1821.
520, Girgaum Road, Bombay.

CARRIAGES built to order, estimates furnished, outstation orders executed with dispatch, and repairs of all sorts done with care and promptitude under experienced management.

FOR SALE.—NEW "VICTORIAS" with fixed or moveable coach boxes, built of seasoned and sound material. Carefully finished throughout.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER seeks a Berth Characters (European and Indian), 30 years, from 3 separate concerns for Sobriety and Competency. Is a Practical Turner, Fitter, and Erecter, has been Foreman of Turning Shop (200 hands), also Carriage and Wagon Shops, including Saw Mill (500 hands). Is now Foreman of Erecting, Fitting, Boiler and Millwright Shops, over 600 hands, native labour largely predominating. This advertisement will appear on alternate days. Address replies to "M.E.B.," *Pioneer* Press, Allahabad.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN, by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 8 annas; Postage, 1 annas.

BANKS.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.

PAID-UP CAPITAL...... £ 567,000.
REST...... .... " 152,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—
FIXED, for 12 months .... 5 per cent. per annum.
" " 6 " .... 4 per cent. "
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash on terms to be learned on application.

For the convenience of Constituents a BRANCH has been OPENED at 25, Cockspur Street, Trafalgar Square.

G. W F. PLAYFAIR, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL $7,500,000
RESERVE FUND $4,300,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS.............................. $7,500,000

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.
Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON
Acting Agent,
Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay
7th January, 1889.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England.

BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC Transfers made and for that purpose Names and Addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.

WATERBURY WATCHES.

New styles arrived. Old styles reduced in price.

Rs. 6-8 SERIES "E"—OR LONG WIND. Owing to a large expenditure on plant, which increases the daily output, these watches can now be retailed at Rs. 2 less than formerly.

Rs. 13-0 SERIES "J"—IMPROVED GENT'S WATCH, Short wind, Stem set, Seconds hand, Jewelled, Gilt three-quarter plate, back Ratchet, Dust-proof case, quick-train visible movement, duplex escapement. Rs. 13-0

The finest watch ever produced for the money.

Rs. 13-0 SERIES "L"—SMALL-SIZED LADIES' WATCH, Short wind, Stem set, Jewelled, Quick train, Gilt ¾ plate, back Ratchet, Dust-proof case, visible movement, duplex escapement. Rs. 13-0

A good timekeeper, attractive appearance, sure to please.

The reputation already gained for Waterbury Watches will be sufficient to assure intending purchasers that those of new make are all they are stated to be.

All watches are guaranteed for two years.
Address orders to
WATERBURY,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, OR ALLAHABAD,
OR TO SOUNDY AND CO., LD.
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY,
Trade terms on application.

FACTS! ABOUT HUMBER CYCLES.

The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Bicycle was on a "HUMBER."
The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Tricycle was on a "HUMBER."
The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Bicycle, was accomplished on a "HUMBER."
The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Tricycle, was accomplished on a "HUMBER."
200 Miles in one day was ridden on the Road BY A LADY on a "HUMBER."
HUMBER & Co. obtained the Gold Medal at the Inventions Exhibition, London, 1885.
HUMBER & Co. have been awarded 18 other Medals for the superiority of their Cycles.
HUMBER & Co. have always obtained the Highest Award.
HUMBER & Co. hold THE FOLLOWING RECORDS all passed by the N.C.U. Record Committee.

TRICYCLE .... 155 out of 156
BICYCLE .... 97 " 153
TANDEMS .... 8 " 16

Total RECORDS passed by the N.C.U., 325, out of which "HUMBER" machines have secured 260, leaving only 65 for all other Makers.

HUMBER & CO., Ld.,
WORKS—
Beeston, Coventry, and Wolverhampton.
SOUNDY & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

TRADE "SANITAS" MARK

DISINFECTANTS
(FLUIDS, POWDERS, SOAPS),
NON-POISONOUS, PLEASANT AND BEST.

Used by more than 1,000 Boards of Health and Hospitals. Gold Medals, Calcutta 1883-84, Paris 1885, Antwerp 1886.

PAMPHLET FOR USES IN INDIA ON APPLICATION

"Valuable Antiseptic and Disinfectant."—*Times*.
"Safe, pleasant and useful."—*Lancet*.
Of all Chemists and Stores throughout India.

THE "SANITAS" COMPANY, Limited,
CONTRACTORS TO H. M.'S ADMIRALTY,
Letchford's Buildings, Bethnal Green, London.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying fifty-eight Military Messes and fourteen Clubs with the finest Vintage WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN, Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS, Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO, Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET & Co., Epernay.
HEIDSICK & Co., Rheims.
AYALA & Co., Cheteau d' Ay.
ERNEST IRROY, Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT, London.
LEACOCK, & Co., Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON & Co., Madeira.
VAN ZELLERS & Co., Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG, Worms-am-Rhein.
NATHANIEL JOHNSTON & SONS, Bordeaux.
A. DE. LUZE ET FILS, Bordeaux.
JAMES CATHCART & Co., Leith., N.B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co., London.
HUNGARIAN GOVT. CELLARS, Budapest.
H. T. CRESWELL & Co., Gibraltar.

Price List on Application
TO
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE

at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 52 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 62 0	" 64 0
Max Sutaine's Extra Dry	" 56 0	" 58 0

STILL HOCKS.
From G. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE,
Suppliers to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	" ...	" 19 0
Geisenheimer	" 17 0	" ..
Niersteiner	" 19 0	" ..
Leibfrauenmilch	" ...	" 24 0
Steinwein	" 21 0	" ..
Hochheimer Berg	" 25 0	" 28 0
Rudesheimer	" 25 0	" ..
Marcobrunner	" 28 0	" 31 0
Johanisberger	" 35 0	" ...

PORT WINES.
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Superior Old Red Port	Rs. 26 0	...
Most Particular Reserved Old Port	" 36 0	...
Extra Old Pale Invalid	" 42 0	...

CLARETS.
From MESSRS. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	" 14 0	" ..
Medoc	" 10 8	" ..
Les Canons	" 16 0	" 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	" 18 0	" ..
Chateau Leoville	" 19 0	" ..
Chateau La Rose St. Estephe	" 21 0	" ..
Chateau La Rose	" 28 0	" ..

From MUNZER & FILS.

Haut Canon	" 15 0	" ...
Margaux Medoc	" 17 0	" ...

From FRANZ SCARVASY.

Carlowitz	Rs. 11 8	Rs. 13 8

From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. ...	Rs. 11 0
" Red Bar	" 12 0	" 14 0
Chateau Larose	" 20 0	" 22 0
Chateau Mouton	" 38 0	" 31 0
Haut Sauterne	" 29 0	" 31 0

BRANDY.

H Montroe's**	Rs. 18 0	Rs. ..
F Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	" 21 0	" ...
E Sime & Co.'s	" 19 0	" ..
A Doignon Fils & Co	" 28 0	" ...
Cognac gold labels, blue capsules	" 30 0	" ..
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	" 35 0	" ..
Charles Lervoire, very old Brandy	" 37 0	" ..

BURGUNDY
From FORTIER PICARD, SEUR, BRAUNE.

Macon (Old)	" 23 0	...
Moulin-a-Vent	" 23 0	...

WHISKY.

Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 21 8	...
" " **	" 22 8	...
James Ainslie & Co.'s Old Blended Glenlivet Whisky	" 25 0	...

BEER.

Bavarian Beer	Rs. 6 0	Rs. ...
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	" 6 0	" 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	" 5 12	" 3 12

From TUBORGS FABRIKKER'S.

First Class Danish Export, Beer Guaranteed free from Salicylic Acid and any other Chemicals	Rs. 6 4	Rs. 4 0

SUNDRIES.

Italian Vermouth Finest	Rs. 18 0	..
Ditto ditto	...	..
Chartreuse, Yellow	" 63 0	..
Swiss Cheese in tins, from lbs. 20 to 31	" 0 11	per lb.
Honey in tins of 2 lbs.	" 2 8	per tin.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.
From BUSCH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Large Tins	Small Tins.
Asparagus	Rs. 2 0	Rs. ..
Celery	" ..	" 0 10
French Beans	" ...	" ...
Peas for Soup	" ...	" 0 12
Spinage in Water	" ...	" 0 10
Mushrooms	" ...	" 0 10
White Cabbage	" ...	" 0 12
Small Sausages	" ...	" 1 6
Smoked Sausages	" ...	" 1 6
Liver Sausages	" ...	" 1 4

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Net cash, no discount.
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Interest charged at the rate of nine per cent. per annum on accounts not paid monthly.

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GRAND ORCHESTRIONS FOR SALE.

TWO Grand Instruments Equal to a Brass Band, playing numerous favorite English and Native Tunes. For sale below cost price.

F. FISCHER & Co.

WITH A VIEW TO CLEAR STOCK

50 per cent. Reduction in the prices of our
ELECTRIC LIGHT MATERIAL.

Dynamos for 20 arc lights ....Rs. 800
Do. 200 incandescent lights .... " 800
Do. 20 " " .... " 200
Lamps for arc lights .... " 60

Incandescent lamps, from 1 to 20 Candle-power, from Re. 1 to Rs. 4 each.
Insulated wire and cable, from 1 anna per yard.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT Co., LD.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

NEW INVENTION IN ELECTRICITY,

GASSNER'S IMPROVED DRY CELLS.

NO CHEMICALS, no liquids, no drying, corrosion or creeping! No glass nor porous cell! No smell! Always ready for use even if cut in two.

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Sole Agents for India.

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LONG JOHNS BEN NEVIS WHISKY.

NO BLEND, A PURE WHISKY WARRANTED.

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Rs. 24 per dozen—DISCOUNT TO DEALERS.

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CREAM SCOTCH WHISKY.

£10,000 GIVEN AWAY TO BUYERS OF A BOTTLE,
Shipped by Alex. Ferguson and Co., Glasgow.
Particulars from all Wine Merchants, Storekeepers, and Spirit Dealers.
Wholesale Agents: F. FISCHER & Co., Bombay.

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Who suffer from NERVOU[...] LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUS[...] KIDNEY DISEASES, &c[...] explaining the reno[...] treatment by *local abso[...]* positive cure without [...]cines, will be sent in [...] post free, upon applicatio[...]

The MARSTON REME[...]
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ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B41 [...]

is warranted to cure all discharges from the [...] Organs, in either sex (acquired or constit[...] Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guarantee[...] from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, [...] Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throug[...] the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLA[...] COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagio[...] Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any [...]scription, are positively carried out of the syste[...] taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXT[...] the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cle[...] and clearing the Blood from all impurities it c[...] be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, S[...] Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores [...] kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. [...] the only real specific for Gout, and Rheumatic [...] for it removes the cause from the blood and [...] Of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and [...] bottle. Thousands of testimonials.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STAT[...]

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THE PROPRIETOR of the [...] Press, having leased from the [...] RAILWAY Company the exclus[...]tising at all the Railway Statio[...] Company, is prepared to contr[...] sirous of posting notices or ad[...] lines.

The Cantonment of SECUND[...] known, contains the largest mi[...] India—a garrison comprising over [...] native troops. Contiguous to it is the [...] BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regi[...] battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, [...] Europeans. South of Secunderabad, a[...] are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing [...] regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officer[...]ly by Europeans—besides a large civil populat[...] would manifestly be advantageous to fi[...] advertise at the stations on the above railwa[...] most important of which are SECUNDRA[...] HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDU[...]

The announcements may be in English or i[...] a[...] of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in Indian Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Standing Committee, 3 p. m.
Municipal Corporation, 4 p. m.
Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Byculla, open-air concert, 8 p. m.
Gaiety Theatre, Stanley's Opera Company, 9 p. m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Assyria (s), from Busreh ; Swordsman (s), Zanzibar ; and Nerbudda (s), Marmagao.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Dago (s), for Kurrachee ; Indra (s), Genoa and London ; River Indus (s), Dunkirk ; Booldana (s), Calcutta ; Assam (s), Aden ; and Ta Hongkong (s), Bangkok.

Prince's Dock.—The s. s. Dago, Othello, and Strathclyde left the dock yesterday.

Victoria Dock.—The s. s. Nerbudda entered, and the s. s. India and River Indus left the dock yesterday.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Hongkong and Singapore per extra s.s. Lombardy will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m. on Thursday, the 23rd instant.

Pick-Pockets.—Mahomed Hussain Hajee Abdoola, residing in the Fort, reports that while he was transacting some business at Nagdavie Street on Monday last his pocket was picked of a purse containing Rs. 63-14.

Reported Theft.—Luximon Hurry, residing at Nowrojee Hill, reports the theft of go'd and silver ornaments from a box in his premises, of the collective value of Rs. 400, during his absence from home on Monday last.

Found.—A purse containing Rs. 6-9-4 was found lying on the Esplanade Road by a native policeman on Monday afternoon. The same has been forwarded to the office of the Commissioner of Police, Byculla, for identification.

Fall out of a Window.—A Hindoo lad named Hurry Babajee on Monday evening last accidentally fell out of a window on the first storey of a house at Coombarwadda and sustained serious injuries to his head. He is at present under treatment at the J. J. Hospital.

Street Accident.—A Mahomedan named Shurrif Ally Abdool Hussain, while sleeping by the side of the Bunderwadda Road on Monday night last sustained serious injuries to his head by the wheel of a hack victoria passing over him. He is at present under treatment at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

Sailing a Kottia without a Light.—Mr. Mackay, Assistant Conservator of the Port of Bombay, charged Kanjee Govind, tindel of a kottia, before Mr. Cooper at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday with sailing his vessel in the fair way without exhibiting a light on the night of the 20th inst. The accused admitted the offence and was fined ten rupees.

The late Rao Saheb Mandlik.—On the first day of the meeting of the Elocution Gathering on May 13th the president, Mr. Gangadhar Rao Madhav Chitnavis, spoke in feeling terms of the death of Rao Saheb Mandlik, and on his suggestion it was unanimously resolved to send a letter of condolence to the son of the late Rao Saheb on behalf of the meeting.

Found Drowned.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at Mazagon respecting the death of Moraree Ramchunder. Deceased was formerly a carpenter and became partially blind a year ago. He could see just a little enough to find his way about. He was addicted to drink and begged and got money to get drink. At 5-30 yesterday morning his dead body was found floating in a tank in the compound of a house at Gunpowder Road, Mazagon. An open verdict was recorded.

The Bombay Society for the Prevention of [illegible] **Animals.**—During the month of April [illegible] and 17 bullocks were sent to the [illegible]eing unfit for work at the instance of [illegible]e Bombay Society for the Prevention [illegible]nimals with the permission of the [illegible]istrates and with the consent of the [illegible]9 bullocks were sent to the Bai [illegible] Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel [illegible]ment during the last month.

[illegible]quests.—Mr. Manalal, son of the [illegible]b Bhogilal Pranvalabhdass, late [illegible]ar Education, Baroda State, gave [illegible]cational institutions as under :—[illegible]chool, Ahmedabad, Rs. 40 ; Gov-[illegible]gh School, Ahmedabad, Rs. 20 ; [illegible]School, Ahmedabad, Rs. 25 ; Ripon [illegible]edabad, Rs. 15 ; Municipal schools, [illegible]5 ; Maganbhai Karamchand's Girls' [illegible], Rs. 15 ; Harkor Sethani's Girls' [illegible]ad, Rs. 15 ; High School, Baroda, [illegible]ar schools in the City of Baroda,

[illegible] Cask.—Before Mr. Shewshunker at the [illegible]olice Court yesterday Nanabhoy Byramji [illegible] with causing grievous hurt to a Parsee [illegible]ed Dorabjee Maneckjee. On Monday night [illegible]ainant was passing along Rampart Row, [illegible] accused went up from behind and flung a [illegible]olently at him, which caused severe injury to [illegible]son. Accused then ran away and hid himself [illegible]mpty cask that was lying near the Cathedral School, but was afterwards arrested and handed [illegible]e police. The Magistrate found him guilty, [illegible]ere was a previous conviction against him [illegible]fty rupees, with the alter native of rigorous [illegible]nt for a month.

[illegible]ccident.—An inquest was held by the [illegible]terday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, [illegible] death of Antone D'Souza, aged 30 years. [illegible] a ship labourer employed on board the [illegible]o, lying in the Prince's Dock. On the [illegible]e deceased and other labourers were [illegible]hold of that vessel, a bale of com-[illegible]on his left foot and fractured it. [illegible]symptoms of tetanus came on [illegible]rity, and he died exhausted at [illegible] evening. The verdict was [illegible]one D'Souza was caused by [illegible]d of the foot caused by the [illegible]ssed bale of cotton upon it.

[illegible]as held by the Coroner [illegible] respecting the death of [illegible] years. Deceased was a [illegible] chawl at that locality with [illegible]ly. He was addicted to [illegible] went very irregularly to work. [illegible]ays he had been suffering from [illegible]-30 p.m. on Monday he went [illegible]ngo-seller opposite his house and [illegible]d ate it there, but did not pay [illegible]o-seller then left the stall for a [illegible]d on returning found his knife [illegible]fter an alarm was raised that a [illegible] had fallen in the passage of the [illegible]ich the deceased and several other [illegible]d. Deceased's brother and other people, [illegible] to the pl[illegible]ce to see who the drunken man was, [illegible] the decease[illegible]d lying there with his throat cut, [illegible] the knife belong[illegible]ing to the mango-seller on the [illegible]ht hand, and he was dead. The floor near deceased's rig[illegible] verdict was that the dea[illegible]th of Vishram Hussoo was caused by his having comm[illegible]tted suicide by cutting his throat with a knife.

Open-air Concert.—Under the [illegible] auspices of the "Dawn of Light" Lodge of Good Ten[illegible]plars an open-air concert will be given in the compound [illegible]f the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel near the Victoria Gar[illegible]ens, Byculla, this evening. The following is the programme :—

Pianoforte Trio......Fra Diavolo.........Edwin M. Lott.
Song ....Home once more...
Song ....March of the Temperance Men......(Air "Men of Harlech")
Recitation ....The Old Man's Story.
Song ....White Wings ....Banks Winter
Song ....The Harbour Light
Piano Solo ....Le jet d'Eau ....S. Smith.
Song ....They all love Jack...S. Adams.
Song ....Only a Violet
Pianoforte Duet with Violin accompt ...... I Puritani ....Bellini.
Song ....This is my Dream...M. Welling.
Duet.....................Murmuring Sea......Glover.
Recitation ....How Jane Conquest rang the Bell.
Song ....The Blind Girl to her Harp..................S. Glover.
Dialogue................The Crooked Tree
Song ....The Shamrock ....Jas. Simpsted.
Song ....The Wanderer

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Lecture.—A highly interesting lecture was delivered on Saturday evening by Mr. L. C. da Gama, a former corresponding member of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society and the most talented native Portuguese writer of the present day. Mr. de Canto, the Portuguese Consul, was expected to preside, but owing perhaps to unavoidable circumstances that prevented his putting in an appearance in time, Dr. A. da Cunha was called upon to take the chair. The audience, though comparatively small, was a highly appreciative one, including, besides the Consul himself, Drs. J. A. da Gama, L. J. Pinto, Messrs. M. P. de Mello, D. C. Gomes, L. R. da Gama, and several other gentlemen of position and repute. Though the delivery lacked somewhat in declamation, the paper was nevertheless written in a most elegant, lucid, and concise manner. The lecturer dwelt upon the origin of commerce, explained its beneficial influence on the progress of mankind, as well as the laws that controlled its distribution ; and finally enumerated and described the many trade-routes that had existed from the very earliest periods of the history of the world. This paper is the first of a series which Mr. da Gama proposes to give in the course of this year.

An Insolent Seaman.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr Cooper Joseph Liddy, a seaman on board the steam-ship Charlamont, was charged with refusing to do duty and using insolent and abusive language to the second mate. Mr. Smetham, of Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, appeared for the prosecution. It appeared from the evidence that the accused was engaged at Cardiff, from which port the ship sailed. On the voyage on the 12th inst. the second mate reported to the chief officer that the accused had been insolent and was steering carelessly. After enquiries had been made into the matter, the accused was removed from the wheel, and in consequence of insubordinate language used by him, he was sent to the forward part of the vessel. He was told to apologize to the second mate, but he refused to do so. On the 15th inst. he was ordered to do some work, but refused to do it, pleading ill health. The vessel arrived in Bombay on the morning of the 18th inst., when the accused was examined by a doctor, who pronounced him to be fit for work. Since the arrival of the vessel here the accused, however, had done no work. The accused, in his defence, said the Charlamont was a bad steering vessel and he had done his best to steer her properly, when the second mate found fault with him and used abusive language. Accused told him he did not like to be addressed like a dog. For this he was told to apologise to the second mate, but refused to do so. Both the captain and the chief officer subsequently assaulted him and forced him to take a dose of castor oil, although he protested that it would make him ill. The accused had preferred cross charges of assault against the captain and the chief officer, which was next enquired into. Accused said the captain had unjustifiably logged him for using threatening and abusive language to the second mate and had disrated him. The Police Surgeon, on an examination of the accused at the request of the Magistrate, reported yesterday that the man was ill and should be sent to hospital for treatment. The man wished to be discharged, and the captain consenting, the charge and the cross-charge were withdrawn.

DISPUTE ABOUT WEIGHMENTS OF COAL.

Abdool Guffoor Ahmedkhan, a coal clerk in the employ of Messrs. Shepherd and Company, charged Mr. G. W. Witch, chief officer of the Star of England, before Mr. Cooper at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday with assaulting him on board the vessel on the 17th instant. Mr. S. M. Rele appeared for the complainant. It appeared that Messrs. Shepherd and Company's coal was being weighed on Friday afternoon last when the complainant went on board, and in consequence of information given him by his tallyman that short weights were delivered, complainant watched the weighment and found that three or four times short weights were given. He asked for a proper delivery, refusing to take short weights. The weighment was stopped soon after ; and the accused, being told that the complainant had stopped the work, jumped down the stage where he was standing, and going up to the complainant, struck him a blow with his fist on his left side, caught him by his neck, and threw him down. Accused then dragged him on to another vessel that was lying alongside and turned him out. The accused, in his defence, said he had never raised his hand and never assaulted the complainant. The latter objected to take small coals and had them thrown on the deck, instead of being taken to the scales ; he looked at the accused, and defied him. There were from 100 to 200 men on board, and the consequence of the complainant's conduct was that they were kept out of work. Some witnesses were called for the accused, whose evidence went to show that the accused had committed no assault, and that no unnecessary force had been used to put the complainant out of the vessel for stopping the work. The Magistrate said he had no doubt the accused laid his hand upon the complainant. Had he exercised a little patience and a little tact, the stopping of the work would have been prevented, and this dispute avoided. As it was, his worship warned and discharged the accused.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The following additional passengers proceeded by the P and O Co.'s steamer Assam, Capt GW F Browne, to London, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Aden :—

For London.—Dr. Astley
For Brindisi.—Mr. G R Tilly and Mr F Sarasin.
For Marseilles.—Mr G Henderson.
For Aden—Mr. M E Botlaw,

NEWMARKET FIRST SPRING MEETING.

On April 30, Lord Durham won the Prince of Wales's Stakes with Promoter, Mr. J. H. Houldsworth the Two Thousand Guineas Trial Plate with Neapolis, Mr. J. Waugh the Selling Plate with Mirabelle, the Duke of Portland the First Spring Two-Year-Old Stakes with Semolina, Mr. George Cleveland the Visitors Welter Plate with Misere, Captain Machell the Two-Year-Old Selling Plate with Innisheen, Mr. Abington the Hastings Plate with Freemason and Mr. Sassoon the Prince of Wales's Plate with Theodore. On May 1, Mr. N. Fenwick won the Maiden Plate with Mercy, Mr. Fairie the Two-Year-Old Plate with Peterhof, and Mr. C. Archer the Lightweight Selling Plate Elm. The Two Thousand Guineas Stakes, a subscription of 100 sovs. each, h. ft, for three-year-olds ; colts 9st, fillies 8st 9lb ; the owner of the second to receive 200 sovs. out of the stakes and the third to save stake (R.M.), produced the following result :—

Mr. Douglas Baird's Enthusiast ... (T. Cannon) 1
Duke of Portland's Donovan ... (F. Barrett) 2
Mr. Abington's Pioneer ... ... (J. Watts) 3

Prince Soltykoff's Gold, Mr. J. Gretton's Miguel, Mr. Hamar Bass's c. by Hermit—Ma Belle, Lord Bradford's Swift, Mr. H. Milner's Homely, and Mr. T. Jennings's George also ran. Betting at the start 85 to 20 on Donovan, 100 to 8 agst Pioneer, 100 to agst Gold, 25 to 1 agst Enthusiast, 100 to 1 agst any other. Betting 1, 2 : 8 to 1 on Donovan, evens on Gold and Pioneer, 3 to 1 agst Enthusiast, 8 to 1 agst Miguel. Betting 1, 2, 3 : 25 to 1 on Donovan, 3 to 1 on Pioneer, 2 to 1 on Gold, 6 to 4 on Enthusiast, 4 to 1 agst Miguel. Description of the race : George cut out the work from Miguel, with Pioneer lying next just in front of Donovan and Swift, with Ma Belle and Homely lying at the head of the others ; and so they ran for a quarter of a mile where Swift dropped back, and George went on from Donovan, Pioneer, and Enthusiast, these being about two lengths clear of Gold.

Half-way across the flat Ma Belle and Gold were beaten, and Donovan came on slightly in advance of Pioneer and Enthusiast. As thay approached the Bushes it was seen the favourite was not going well ; after passing which place F. Barrett commenced to ride him, and Enthusiast on his right raced up to his side. The pair came out of the Abingdon Bottom side by side, and amidst a scene of great excitement the favourite in the end sustained a head defeat, three-parts of a length dividing the second and third ; Miguel, close up, was fourth ; Gold fifth ; Swift sixth ; Ma Belle seventh ; Homely next, and George last. The Private Sweepstakes was one by the Duke of Portland's Ulva, the Peel Handicap by Lord Londonderry's Hazlehatch ; the Selling Plate by Mr. Younger's Rosine ; and the Second Welter Handicap by Mr. J. Hammond's Forest-dancer.

Floriline !—for the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

ARISTOCRATIC LADY SHOPKEEPERS.

We wonder, writes the *Queen*, what the great ladies of a hundred years ago would say could they see their granddaughters and great-granddaughters behind the counter !

"When George the Third was King," such a position for well-born and highly-educated women would have been quite impossible. Times were easier then for the Upper Ten Thousand than they are now. Evil days have come ; no rents, rebellious tenants, bad trade, and broken banks have told on the richest, and have utterly broken the poorer of the better classes, who now often find themselves obliged to turn their hands to anything, or everything. Life is not all cakes and ale by any means now, even to those who seemed at the start well entered, and lightly handicapped in the race of life.

In one way, however, the hard times have had some good result.

It has, at least, given those possessed of real pluck and energy a chance of coming to the front. Honour to the brave, if the bravery has only consisted in giving up a pleasant society life, and going in for hard work from morn to dewy eve. We refer particularly to those ladies of good position who are engaged in trade, keep shops, and look after them, make hats, bonnets, and dresses themselves, sell them, and who in some cases are making a capital thing of it.

Mrs. Pocklinton (Mme Lili) has a beautiful house in Grafton Street, once the home of Sir William Vernon Harcourt. A dignified porter receives us at the door, and we mount a broad, low staircase, with panelled walls and ceiling. The handsome reception rooms, once so well known in Sir William Harcourt's time, are on the first floor, and are now Mme. Lili's show rooms. They are decorated in the Louis Quinze style ; the white woodwork with which they are panelled is picked out with gold, and silk brocades, faded with time, adorn the walls ; the floors are parquet. These rooms are well worth looking at for themselves, though, of course, the hats and bonnets on high stands that cover the large centre table, and overflow on to the tables around, are the great attraction.

Smart girls in dark dresses nearly concealed under the large spotlessly white apron of the French bonne flit about looking after customers, and putting pretty hats on the heads of pretty girls, who eagerly watch the effect of their new "coiffure" in the large Louis Quinze dressing glass in the corner, or in one of the many long mirrors that line the walls. An antechamber at the end of this large room is where the last finishing touches are given to exquisite creations, and where dreams of loveliness in the shape of tea gowns and ball gowns are to be seen. We cannot describe them at length, but we carry away with us an impression of classical drapery, and of the most fairy-like clouds of diaphanous materials.

All these artistic arrangements are noticeably and remarkably beautiful, and yet somehow quite wearable—not overdone in any way. The master hand, or perhaps we ought rather to say the master mind, is everywhere visible, for with fifty girls in her employment Mme Lili's part is now rather to direct and supervise. In the business-room, or clerk's office, three accountants are always at work ; her fifty girls are well-behaved, well looked after, and well fed, or, perhaps, we should say, they are sure of one excellent and wholesome meal a day, for dinner is the only meal Mme. Lili provides ; they breakfast and tea at home. Dinner, however, consisting of the best joints and excellent puddings, served to them in detachments in a warm, comfortable dining-room, leaves nothing to be desired.

THE CATHOLIC CONGRESS IN VIENNA.

The Catholic Congress was opened at Vienna on April 29 by Count Pergen. About two thousand persons assembled in the large hall of the Musical Society. The Papal Nuncio, Monsignor Galimberti, most of the archbishops and bishops of Austria and Hungary, a great number of clergy, many members of the highest aristocracy of both sections of the empire, and not a few politicians, also members of the Austrian and Hungarian Parliaments, were present. Count Bloome, who was elected President, delivered a speech, dwelling briefly on the general objects of the Congress, and concluding with a demand for cheers for the Pope and the Emperor Francis Joseph, to which a demonstrative response was given. Dr. Hora, Vicar-General of Prague, and Baron Hippolite, were appointed vice-presidents. The Congress resolved to send a telegram to the Pope, asking the Papal benediction on its labours.

On Tuesday (30th ult.) the Social Section of the congress passed a resolution declaring that the sanction to new industrial enterprises ought to be made subject to certain specific guarantees, concerning in the first place the solidity and substantial character of the undertakings themselves, and secondly the integrity of their originators and directors, and further that care should be taken to prevent whole sections of the population from being suddenly thrown out of work by any new enterprise. Another resolution was adopted in favour of the further reduction of the maximum working day in individual industries, and of the extension of this principle to the employès of companies or firms engaged in the conveyance of persons and goods. Finally, the total prohibition of female labour in factories at night was advocated.

At Wednesday's, 1st inst., proceedings of the Catholic Congress resolutions were adopted by the Press Section recommending the repeal of the newspaper stamp duty, and the granting of facilities for the circulation of newspapers through the Post-office. The support of the Catholic Press by the people and the formation of an Association of Catholic Journalists were also urged. The sub-section of the Congress dealing with charitable associations adopted resolutions eulogising the work of Cardinal Lavigerie for the abolition of slavery in Africa, and recommending the congress to collect donations for the nuns belonging to the convents which have been closed by the Italian Government. The Section for Science, Art, and Literature adopted a resolution relating to the promotion of domestic Christian art. A second resolution was agreed to requesting the Pope to found a Papal Institute for Natural Science, and urging all Catholics throughout the world to contribute towards placing the necessary funds for this purpose at the disposal of his Holiness.

LOSS OF A MAIL STEAMER.

A Reuter's telegram from Buenos Ayres says that the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer Cotopaxi has foundered in the Straits of Magellan, from the effects of a collision with the German steamer Olympia, which sustained serious damage. The passengers and crews of both vessels were saved.

From Lloyd's we learn that the Cotopaxi struck on an unknown rock in Smythe's Channel, Straits of Magellan, on April 15, at 2-30 p.m., and foundered in eight minutes. The crew and passengers were rescued by the Setos steamer on April 18. The mails were lost, and it is stated that nothing further can be saved. The passengers were transhipped to the steamer Aconcagua, belonging to the same Company, and arrived on Monday morning at Coronel. The captain and crew were taken on board the steamer John Elder.

A Liverpool Correspondent says the Cotopaxi left the Mersey on the 6th of March. She had a valuable cargo and a large number of passengers. She had arrived at and left many of her ports of call, where some of her passengers debarked, and many others joined the vessel for ports further up the coast. She had left Monte Video, and when in the Straits of Magellan she and the steamer Olympia were in collision, the result of which was that the Olympia sank, and the Cotopaxi, to prevent her sinking also, was beached. The injury appears to have been temporarily repaired in a day, the steamer refloated, and on her way. About six days afterwards the Cotopaxi struck a rock, and went down in eight minutes. This was on the 5th April, at half-past two in the afternoon. The discipline on board the steamer must have been of the highest order, and the means of saving life most adequate, as notwithstanding the fact that only eight minutes elapsed from the time the steamer struck to the time she went down, every one on board was saved. This is all the more surprising when it is known that the steamer's crew, apart from the passengers, numbered over a hundred. The disaster happened in what is known as Smythe's Channel. This was out of the ordinary track adopted by the Pacific Company's vessels ; but it is assumed that the captain, by going through there, was avoiding the heavy weather which he would encounter by going outside and rounding Cape Pillar. Much sympathy was expressed for Captain Hayes, of the Cotopaxi, as he was not only a great favourite with passengers, but a skilful commander. The Company are their own insurers. The Cotopaxi was built at Govan in 1873, of iron, being of 4,068 tons gross register. She belonged to the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, of Liverpool.

A company has been formed to purchase the new town of Barry, near Cardiff, which consists at present of about three hundred houses and some public buildings. It was founded by Mr. Walker, the contractor who built the Barry Dock, and is growing rapidly. The new company intends to purchase additional land to develop the novel undertaking.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Co's s s Booldana, 2,133 tons, Captain J Couper, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

The British s s Strath Clyde, 2,150 tons, Captain L White, sails to-day for Antwerp via Canal with a general cargo.

The British s s River Indus, 2,255 tons, Captain J B Murray, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk with a general cargo.

The British s s Indra, 2,332 tons, Captain J E McGill, sailed yesterday for Genoa and London with a general cargo.

The British s s Dago, 1,239 tons, Captain E. E. Corner, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee with the same original bottom cargo.

The B I S N Co's s s Nerbudda, 1,966 tons, Captain T Gillet, arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon from Mormagao with a general cargo and Mr Kevasey as saloon and 6 deck passengers.

The British s s Othello, 1,934 tons, Captain H Mundy, cleared yesterday for Aden and Hull with a general cargo and Mrs Mathews and 6 children as cabin passengers and 6 adults on deck.

The Sultan of Zanzibar's s s Swordsman, 719 tons Captain K Dettlefson, arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon from Zanzibar with a general cargo and Dr and Mrs Merwanjee, and Mr and Mrs. Cooper, as saloon and 53 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's s s Chilka, 1,450 tons, Captain P L Wadge, sailed yesterday for Mauritius and Mozambique via Zanzibar with a general cargo, and Mr Ludha Ebrahim and 2 others as cabin passengers to Mauritius and 50 deck passengers to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

The B I S N Co's s s Assyria, 969 tons, Captain J A Robertson, arrived in harbour yesterday noon from Busreh with a general cargo, 4 cases of opium, and the following cabin passengers :—Major and Mrs Talbot, Mr and Mrs Morse, Doctor J Cooke, Mr C Jamsetji, Miss Pottinger, Doctor Haif, Mr W Farquhar, Mr P Murray, Mr D Gibson, Mr Russel, Mr W G Cutts, Mr C G Brice, Mr N S Pope, Mr F Mahomed and 6 others, and 121 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—May 22.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Lycia	2122	Fletcher	A	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Armenia	2218	Read	B	W.&A. Graham&Co
,, Amarapoora	1618	Pagan	C	J. M. Heyn & Co.
,, C. Macdonald	1716	Rule	E	F. Muir & Co.
,, Mobile	916	Hughes	H	B. P. S. N. Co.
,, Strath Clyde	2151	White	K	W.&A. Graham&Co
,, Chilka	1450	Gunning	K	B. I. S. N. Co.
,, Idar	2595	Poland	M	E Bates & Co.
,, Drumfell	156[illegible]	Chubb	N	E. Bates & Co.
,, Othello	1931	Mundy	P	F. Muir & Co.
,, Star of England	2298	Simpson	Q	Finlay Muir & Co.
,, Falka	1161	Merifield	...	C. Eduljee.
,, Dago	1239	Corner	Ibis	F. Muir & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
,, Coromandel	1358	Reeves	1	P. & O. Co.
,, Indra	2333	McGill	2	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Manilla	2382	Cruciani	3	F. Bozzoni.
,, Lombardy	1726	Longbone	4	P. and O. S. N. Co.
,, Nowsheera	1931	Lladiard	5	B. I. S. N. Co.
,, Poseidon	2510	Mersa	8	A.-H. Lloyd's & Co.
,, Taif	878	Schumaker	10	Hajee Cassum.
,, Arara	2601	Mackinlay	12	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Peveril	1974	Burgess	13	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Runic	3045	Thompson	15	K. Nixon & Co.
,, River Indus	2255	Murray	16	K. Nixon & Co.

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander	From.
21	Assyria (s)	Robertson	Busreh, May 8.
	Swordsman (s)	Dettefsen	Zanzibar.
	Nerbudda (s)	Gillet	Mormagao, May 20.

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
21	Dago (s)	Corner	Kurrachee.
	Indra (s)	McGill	Genoa and London.
	River Indus (s)	Murray	Dunkirk.
	Booldana (s)	Couper	Calcutta.
	Assam (s)	Browne	Aden.
	Ta Hongkong (s)	Stainbring	Bangkok.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Coromandal, for China.
,, Amarapoora, for Antwerp.
,, Assyria, for Persian Gulf.

The following vessels obtained port clearance yesterday:—
Steamer Chilka, Wadge, for Mauritius, &c.
,, Strath Clyde, White, for Antwerp.
,, Othello, Mundy, for Aden and Hull.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

May.
16 Navigator s ....Woodcock......Liverpool, April 13.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.
17 Star of Victoria s ... . Galle.
18 Simla s .... Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

May.
17 Tibre s.......... .... Colombo.
Clan Stuart s .... London.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—May 17.

Pemberton, Col, Bo, Marine Battn, on Insptn Duty, to Persian Gulf.

May 21.

Bowles, Major, Bl, RA, on leave, from Barrackpore.
Vaughan, Capt, Bl, RA, on leave, from Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.—May 21.

Hancock, Lieut, Bombay, 28th Pioneers, from leave, to Kirkee.
Hancock, Col, Bombay, Pol Dept, on furlough, to England.
Oswald, Lieut, Ms, 31st M L I, on leave, to Hingoli.
Seton, Col, Bombay, D Staff, on duty, to Mount Abu.
Leckie, Major, Bombay, 19th Bo I, to join, to Nusserabad.
McCalman, Surg-Major, Bo, 1 M S, on duty, to Rutnagherry.
Bowles, Major, Bl RA, on leave, to England.
Vaughan, Captain, Bl, RA, on leave, to England.

May 22.

Lockhart, Lieut, Bo, Poona Horse, to join, to Sirur.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS

Gazette of India, May 18.

Bank of Bengal.

The Directors have made the following changes in the Bank's establishment :—

Mr. W. Wheeler has been appointed Acting Agent at Agra.

Mr. C. H. M. Critchley has been appointed to act as Accountant at Bombay as a temporary measure.

Survey of India.

Mr. R. W. Senior, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd grade, is granted leave on medical certificate for four months, under Section 128 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 8th instant.

Survey of India Department—Revenue Branch.

Mr. G. T. Hall, Assistant Surveyor, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for three months under Chapter X, Section 138, of the Civil Leave Code, from the 11th instant or subsequent date.

Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.

Lieutenant F de H Smith, Officiating Squadron Officer, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, is granted privilege leave from the 1st May to 29th June, 1889. This cancels Notification from this Office No 1272, dated 8th April, 1889.

Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

No. 149 First Class Hospital Assistant Ahmud Hussain returned, on the 2nd May, 1889, from the leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 1300-G., dated., 12th April 1889.

Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara.

Under Section 12 of Act X of 1882 (Criminal Procedure Code), Colonel W J W Muir, Cantonment Magistrate, Nusseerabad, is invested, from the date of assuming charge, with the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st class, to be exercised within the Ajmere District.

In exercise of the powers conferred on him by Section 37 of Act X of 1882 (Code of Criminal Procedure), the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to invest Colonel W J W Muir, Cantonment Magistrate, Nusseerabad, with powers to try summarily the offences specified in Section 260 of the said Act.

Under Section 22, Act X of 1882 (Criminal Procedure Code), the Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, is pleased to appoint Colonel W J W Muir, Cantonment Magistrate, Nusseerabad, to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the District of Ajmere-Merwara.

Resident in Mysore.

Colonel H M S Magrath made over, and Mr. J A Crawford assumed, charge of the offices of the Inspector-General of Registration and Registrar of Companies in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, on the forenoon of the 25th instant.

DAILY IMPORTS.—May 21.

From Glasgow.

Armenia s—5 casks provision, Bolton and Co.

From London.

Dago s—56 cases oilmanstores, B Nuzerally ; 14 bales corks, S Fazul ; 29 cases matches, A Shaik Adum.
Peninsular s—5 cases medicine &c., H Ballantine and Co ; 6 cases eau-de cologne, Bolton and Co.
Amarapoora s—2 cases medicine, &c., Ewart Latham and Co ; 25 bales of paper, *Times of India.*
Kangra s—11 cases sherry and 5 cases gin, C H B Forbes and Co.

From Antwerp.

Dago s—78 packages glassware, J Runimell ; 12 cases empty medicine phials, S Fazul.

From Hamburg.

Horn Head s—1 quarter cask rectified spirit, M Rusee and Co.
Gutenfels s—10 cases beer, Kerr, Tarruck and Co ; 1 cask rectified spirit, K M Setna.

From Bremen.

Gutenfels s—10 cases beer, Volkart Bros.

From Trieste.

Poseidon s—25 cases liqueurs, Volkart Bros.

DAILY EXPORTS.—May 21.

For Liverpool.

Idar s—500 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir & Co ; 110 bales cotton, B Bhanjee ; 98 bales cotton, Thomas H Moore & Co ; 691 cwts myrabolums, D Sassoon & Co ; 44 bales wool and 39 bales goat hair, S M S Baboola ; 40 bales wool and 50 bales cotton, E D Sassoon & Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, A Mooljee.
Armenia s—150 bales cotton, Lyon & Co ; 238 cwts cottonflies, M Khimjee ; 2,0[illegible]0 cwts groundnut cakes, Glade & Co.
Runic s—57 bales wool, S Dossa ; 98 bales hemp, D Sassoon & Co ; 500 bales cotton, Sir Charles Forbes & Co ; 210 cwts cottonflies, H F M Remtoola ; 150 cwts mussoor dall, A Hoosein ; 300 bales cotton, Thos H Moore & Co ; 4,000 cwts wheat, G Thackersee.

For London.

Clan Macdonald s—256 cwts rapeseed and 357 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 179 bales cotton, S Spinner & Co ; 3 bales rags, A Khumissa ; 158 cwts myrabolums, J Veerum ; 180 cwts gum arabic, W Gamjee ; 400 lbs tortoise shell and 9 cwts moyateeth, E Passianee ; 61 cwts myrabolums, 8 cwts nuxvomica and 7 cwts galls, N Lalljee.

For Marseilles.

Arara s—5 cases Indian curiosities, Meiffre Nevue and Co ; 6,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

For Havre.

Runic s—2,500 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros ; 2,000 cwts linseed, and 2,000 cwts rapeseed, The Bombay Co Ld ; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 74 cwts linseed, Lyon and Co.
Drumfell s—736 cwts wheat and 502 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros ; 4 cwts Rosa oil, D P Batha and Co ; 1,250 cwts linseed, Lyon and Co ; 950 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

For Dunkirk.

Europa s—2,509 cwts groundnuts, E Spinner and Co ; 2,998 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

For Ghent.

Falka s—1,000 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co

For Antwerp.

Lycia s—1,125 cwts myrabolums and 199 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Bros ; 7,200 cwts wheat and 4,690 cwts poppyseed, A Blaschek and Co ; 800 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co ; 1,000 cwts poppyseed and 4,001 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.
Strath Clyde s—1,000 cwts linseed, J Fachiri ; 1,000 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 400 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Star of England s—999 cwts poppyseed, Volkart Bros ; 1,399 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Bros ; 1,000 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 440 cwts castorseed, and 453 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Bros.
Amarapoora s—4,000 cwts linseed, R Caderbhoy ; 4,002 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co ; 3,753 cwts linseed, J Fachiri ; 2,001 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

For Genoa.

Indra s,—1,000 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Idar s,—82 tons old iron rails Edward, Bates and Co.
Manilla s,—2,000 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 500 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 4,000 cwts linseed, J S Kerston.

For Leghorn.

Manilla s,—2,000 cwts wheat, E Spinner and Co.

For Trieste.

Amphitrite s—65 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 47 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 330 bales cotton, The Bombay Co, Ld ; 210 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 3 cases cloth, P N Kerrawalla and Co.
Poseidon s,—220 bales cotton, The Bombay Co, Ld ; 1,155 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

For Naples.

Manilla s,—3,000 cwts wheat, and 500 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

For Hongkong.

Lombardy s—12 cwts ganda horns, Yue Lun Ching 37 cwts cloves, Nam Lee Wah ; 500 cwts onions C Jooma ; 55 cases opium, The Bombay and, Persia S N Co, Ld ; 18 cases opium, P and O Co.
Arabia s—18 cases opium, P and O Co.
Coromandel s—50 bales twist, N J Sassoon ; 236 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 291 bales twist, N B Mody and Co ; 125 bales twist, N G Abraham ; 150 bales twist, S J David and Co ; 25 bales twist, S E Sassoon ; 150 bales twist, D T Mooljee and Co ; 250 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co ; 200 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co ; 125 bales twist, Tata and Co ; 50 bales twist, A H Chinoy ; 30 bales twist, Ritchie Steuart and Co ; 110 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co ; 96 bales twist, C Ebram ; 59 bales twist, A C Esmalljee ; 100 bales twist, Nam Lee Wah : 112 cwts sharkfins and 12 cwts fishmaws, L Chuttoo ; 127 cwts sharkfins and 10 cwts fishmaws, C Ebram ; 35 cases curre powder, D Merwanjee aad Co ; 50 cwts gum olibanum, A Hassum.

For Shanghai.

Coromandel s—525 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co ; 240 bales twist, E J Abraham ; 385 bales twist, C Bomonjee and Co ; 100 bales twist, S J David and Co ; 873 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 50 bales twist, N J Abraham ; 203 bales twist, S Abraham ; 60 bales twist, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 14 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomonji and Co ; 10 bales grey cloth, Lyon and Co ; 50 bales grey cloth and 66 bales twist, Tata and Co.

For Yokohama.

Coromandel s—2 cwts gum arabic and 50lbs tortoise shell, T Esoofally.

For Calcutta.

Patna s—250 bales cotton, R Luchmandass.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 20th May, 1889.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·762
Temperature of the Air	87·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·7
Dew Point	77·2
Relative humidity of Air	·732
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10).	4·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a. m. next day)	92·6
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	82·7
General Directions of Wind.*	W. WNW. W. WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	226

* From midnight to midnight.

A Franco-Russian company has been formed to establish telephonic communication between Berlin, Moscow, Warsaw, St Petersburg, Vienna, and possibly Paris.

Dr. Francis Galton, the anthropologist, has published an account of his recent investigation into the peculiarities of the couples of 205 marriages. He says that out of that number there were only 26 cases in which one party was tall and the other short. In 78 cases the couples were nearly of equal size. In the matter of temper 53 per cent. of wives were found to have a good temper, against only 46 per cent. of good-humoured husbands ; 22 husbands had mild and docile wives, and 24 of them had fretful, violent, and masterful wives ; while of 54 bad-tempered men, 31 had good-tempered and 22 bad-tempered wives. It was also found that 23 per cent. of wives are fretful, 13 per cent. violent, and 6 per cent. masterful. In point of strength women are inferior to men, as out of 1,657 adult females of all ages measured, the strongest could only exert a squeeze of 86 lbs., or about that of a medium man.

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

	Maximum Rate Rs.	a.	p.
Bandora Wholesale Cattle Market—			
Horned Cattle, fat, 1st sort, each ...	18	0	0
,, middling ,, ...	15	0	0
,, 2nd sort ,, ...	11	9	0
Sheep, 1st sort (picked), supply scarce	6	4	0
,, ...per score	125	0	0
,, middling ....each	4	12	0
,, ... per score	95	0	0
,, 2nd sort ....each	3	12	0
,, ... per score	75	0	0
Sheep and Goats for Native consumption, 1st sort, each...	5	8	0
,, ,, 2nd sort, each...	4	0	0
,, ,, 3rd sort, each...	3	0	0
Daily Prices—Beef—			
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb........	0	3	0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb........	0	2	6
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0	2	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0	1	6
Beefsteak (under part), per lb........	0	5	0
Do. (round), per lb........	0	1	6
Meat for soup, per lb.	0	1	6
Shins, large, each	0	4	0
Do. small, each........	0	3	6
Tongues, fresh, each	0	3	6
Do. salt, each........	0	7	6
Suet, 1st sort, each........	0	5	0
Do. 2nd sort, each	0	3	6
Liver, each	0	3	0
Heart, each........	0	1	6
Kidneys, each	0	1	0
Marrow Bones, each	0	1	0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb........	0	2	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0	1	6
Oxtail, each........	0	2	6
Sirloin per lb........	0	3	6
Fore Ribs, each	0	3	0
Beef Salt, English per lb........	0	7	0

Mutton—	1st Sort. Rs.	a.	p.	2nd Sort. Rs.	a.	p.
Saddle, per lb........	0	4	0	0	3	0
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0	3	6	0	2	6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each ...	0	3	0	0	2	3
Do. do. 2nd sort, each...	0	3	0	0	2	0
Breast large, each	0	3	0	0	2	6
Do. small, each	0	2	6	0	2	3
Head, each	0	3	0	...		
Kidneys, each........	0	1	0	0	1	0
Suet, per lb........	0	3	0	0	3	0

	Rs.	a.	p.
Kid (Small)—			
Hind Quarter, 1st sort, per piece......	0	14	0
Fore ,, ,, ...	0	12	0
Hind Quarter, 2nd sort ,, ...	0	12	0
Fore ,, ,, ,, ...	0	8	0
Head, Feet, Liver, and Heart ,, ...	0	6	0
Pork Fresh and Salt—			
Pork Fresh, per lb........	0	3	6
Pork Salt, country, per lb, ...	0	4	0
Pigs. (Roasted), each	3	8	0
Do. Head, per lb	0	2	0
Sausages, per lb	0	4	0
Bacon, per lb........	0	4	0
Pigsfeet, Salt or Fresh, per set	0	6	0
Do. Lard, per lb	0	6	0
Do. Boiled Lard, per lb........	0	12	0
Pork, Salt, English, per lb.	0	8	0
Poultry—			
Geese, each........	4	0	0
Turkey Coks (very large), each	6	0	0
,, Hens, each	3	0	0
Ducks, large, each........	0	12	0
,, Middling	0	10	0
Fowls, Bombay, large, each	0	12	0
,, ,, middling, each	0	9	0
Chickens, large, each	0	6	0
,, small, each	0	4	0
Eggs, each	0	0	5
Guinea Fowls, each	2	4	0
Pigeons, per pair	0	14	0
,, young, per pair........	0	10	0
Rabbits, each	1	6	0
Milk and Butter—			
Cow's Milk, per seer measure	0	2	6
Buffalo's Milk, per seer measure......	0	2	0
,, Butter, per cup, 2 ozs.	0	1	0
Jagree, per maund........	2	4	0
Butter, English, per tin	1	3	0
Cheese, English, per tin	0	12	0
Bread—			
Loaves, 1st sort, 13 oz., each........	0	1	9
Do. 2nd sort, 13 oz., each........	0	1	6
Do. brown, each	0	2	0
Flour, Wheat, per seer........	0	1	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer........	0	0	9
Rolong, 1st sort, per seer	0	1	6
Do. 2nd sort, per seer........	0	1	3
Biscuits, Poona, per lb........	0	4	0
Do. Bombay, per lb........	0	2	6
Do. Poona, Mixed, per lb........	0	4	0
Flour, Rice, 1st sort, per seer	0	0	9
Bajri, Rice, per lb........	0	0	6
Wheat flour at Mill, 1st sort per bag, 196 lbs	12	0	0
,, ,, 2nd sort per bag, 196 lbs.	9	8	0
Oil—			
Cocoanut, 1st sort, per maund	4	0	0
,, 2nd sort, per maund	3	12	0
Sweet Oil, 1st sort, per maund	5	0	0
,, 2nd sort, per maund	4	8	0
Linseed Oil, country, per maund ...	5	8	0
Castor Oil, per maund	4	12	0
Kerosine Oil, Common, per tin........	2	8	0
Castor Oil, Calcutta, per maund,......	4	10	0
Ghee—			
Ghee, Surat, 1st sort, per seer	0	6	0
,, Ghautee, 1st sort, per seer ...	0	5	0
,, Jaffrabad, per seer	0	6	0
Vinegar, table, country, per bottle...	0	6	0
,, common, country, per bottle	0	1	3
Mowra spirit, per bottle	0	12	0
Firewood—			
Coal, Europe, per ton	23	0	0
Charcoal, country, per maund	0	9	0
Babool, per candy	5	0	0
,, per maund	0	3	3
Kurrachee Babool, per candy	5	4	0
,, ,, per maund	0	3	3
Aine, per candy........	5	8	0
,, per maund........	0	3	3
Mixed, of different sorts, per candy .	4	8	0
,, ,, ,, per maund .	0	2	6
Kurmell, per candy	4	8	0
,, per maund	0	2	6
Khaire, per candy........	7	0	0
,, per maund	0	4	0
Hay, 100 lbs.	1	8	0
Sugar—			
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer........	0	13	0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer........	0	11	0
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer........	0	3	0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer........	0	2	0
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer........	0	1	9
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer......	0	1	9
Do. do. brown, per seer........	0	1	9
Do. Mauritius, per seer........	0	1	9
Tea, Hill, per lb........	0	12	0
Do. 1st sort, per lb........	0	10	0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb........	0	8	0
Sago, per seer........	0	2	0
Grain—			
Wheat, 1st sort, per phurra........	4	8	0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4	0	0
Do. 3rd sort, per phurra........	3	8	0
Gram, Jambooser, per phurra........	4	4	0
Do. Ghautee, per phurra	3	0	0
Do. Dall, per phurra........	4	4	0
Coolty (Horse Gram), per phurra ...	2	4	0
Ooreed, Ghoghary, per phurra	3	8	0
Ooreed Dall, per phurra	5	4	0
Mutt, Ghautee, per phurra	3	8	0
Bajree, Ghautee, per phura........	3	4	0
Bajree Bhownuggur, per phurra......	4	8	0
Rice, Jerasal, 1st sort........	7	0	0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra......	6	0	0
Do. Common, per phurra ...	4	4	0
Do. Bengal, 1st sort, pr. phurra	5	0	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, pr. phurra	4	4	0
Paddy, or Rice in husk, 1st sort, per phurra	2	0	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurra ..	1	8	0
Barley (new), per phurra........	2	2	0
Do. (old) do.	2	0	0
Oats, per phurra........	4	0	0
Jowaree or Cholum or Jonaloo, per phurra	2	8	0
Linseed, per phurra	4	8	0
Maize, per phurra........	2	8	0
Moong per phurra........	4	8	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	5	4	0
Mussoor per phurra	3	0	0
Do. Dall per phurra	3	8	0
Nachni or Raggy, per phurra........	2	8	0
Peas, per phurra	3	4	0
Toor, per phurra	3	0	0
,, Dall, 1st sort	6	4	0
,, ,, 2nd sort	5	4	0
Wal Beans, of sorts, per phurra	3	8	0
Wurree or Veragoo, per phurra	3	4	0
Kong, per phurra	3	2	0

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

Under instructions from the Port Storekeeper, State Railway, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd instant, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the Port Storekeeper's office, Apollo Street, Fort, the whole of the office furniture, consisting of chairs, tables, cupboards, safe, &c.; also a large collection of old records, newspapers, &c., &c.
The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF IVORY AND COMMISSARIAT STORES.
Under instructions from the Commissariat Storekeeper. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the Commissariat Stores, Town Barracks—
About 50lbs. of ivory and unserviceable deal-stock articles, 50 wheel tyres, old water proof sheets, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods.
AT 1-30 P.M.
1 handsome miniature circular fronted double seated brougham.
1 handsome English-built buggy by Silk and Sons.
1 „ strong English-built landau.
1 strong built circular fronted single seated brougham.
1 powerful Bay Arab horse, going in single and double harness.
1 grey fast-trotting pony.

AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME ENGLISH-BUILT CARRIAGES.
On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms four English-built carriages, just landed per ex s.s. "Deepdale."
1 grand landau, morocco lining, brake automatic action, hood, with pole
1 grand Barouche, morocco lining, C string and under pring, pole, &c.
1 Stanhope phaeton with umbrella hood.
1 circular brougham, morocco lining for 1 or 2 horses with pole.

AUCTION SALE of the Bombay Steam Soap and Candle Works Company, Limited, (in Liquidation.)
Under instructions from Mr. Vithoba Ramchunder Parab, the Sole Liquidator of the Bombay Steam Soap and Candle Works Company, Limited, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 2nd June next, at 3 p. m. submit to Public Auction at Middle Mahim, opposite Gopitalao, the whole of the machinery and plant of the above Company, in one lot, consisting of a tibular boiler with horizontal donkey pump, wrought iron vats for boiling soap mixture, cast iron kettles, wrought iron frames for soap, soap mixture with horizontal engine, stamping press with moulds, platform scale, forcing pumps, iron tanks, &c., &c.
Also, after the sale, a large quantity of soap of various kinds, oil palm, carbonate and silicate, potash, scents, acid &c, will be sold in small lots to suit the convenience of purchasers.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, May 22, 1889.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF WHEAT.
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the shed of Thacker Visram Assoo, at Dana Bunder, by order of Govindas Luchmondas, and on account and at the risk of Roognath Jugganath—
504 bags wheat.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE of ¾ths share in a landed property, situate at Surat.
Under instructions from the Administrator-General as administrator of the estate of the late Hormusjee Shapoorjee Powree, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises at Surat, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p.m.—
The three-fourths share of the said Hormusjee Shapoorjee Powree, in a house situate in Faramppora, near Rustampoora, in Surat.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned at Bombay.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 164, Girgaum Back Road, near Sir Mungulda Nathoobhoy's bungalow, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, &c., the property of Mrs. FAVEL.
Full particulars will be given hereafter, and the property will be on view 3 days before sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst., at 1 pm, Messrs, CRAWFORD and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, opposite the Mission Church, Girgaum, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood, and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweettoned mahogany square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, Singers sewing machine, rich table ornaments, Brussels and Persian carpets, table and hanging lamps, choice plants in tubs and pots, &c, the property of W. N. SHILSTONE, Esq.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.
N.B.—The garden will be sold at 5 p.m.,

On TUESDAY, the 28th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 1, Armenian Lane, Fort, (top-floor), the valuable and handsome French-polished, blackwood and teakwood, household furniture, platedware-crockery and glassware, table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, glass acquarium with gold fishes, &c, the property of H. P. MATHEWS, Esq.
Full particulars will be given hereafter, and the property will be view four days before the sale.

SALE of valuable landed property in Chinch Bunder, Cross Lane, without the Fort.
ON THURSDAY, the 6th June, at 4 p m, Messrs, CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Koosha Posoo, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 6th day of October 1885, the following landed property, viz:—
All that piece of Fazundaree land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Chinch Bunder, Cross Lane, in the Island of Bombay, and which said house is assessed by the Municipality under street Nos 35 and 36 and ward No. 4044-B, and which said piece of land contains by admeasurement 202 square yards or thereabouts, and is bounded on the east by the house of Shamjee Ludha, on the west by the house of Gungadas Vizbhoocandus, on north by the passage of the lane, and on the south by the house of Nowrojee Maneckjee.
For further particulars, and conditions of sale application may be made to Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama, Solicitor for the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.
CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, May 22, 1889.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF CUPBOARDS, CAPS, &c.
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Abdool Rehiman Street, by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in Re Khan Mahomed Fuzoolabhai Khoja, an Insolvent consisting of cupboards, caps, cuttings of velvet, and lining cloth, &c.

SALE of BUILDINGS, known as the "Freemason's Hall" at Mazagon, near Sir J. J. Hospital.
Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Presidency, the undersigned will sell for removal by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 7th June 1889 at 3 p.m., on the premises, the whole of the materials of the buildings, on the site lately purchased by Government from Mr. Crimjee Allibhoy, near Sir J. J. Hospital.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR CAPITALISTS.
SALE of valuable properties with Ginning Factories, known as "Bombay Merchant Ginning Factories" at Ankleshwar and Ootraj with good-will, machinery, tools, plants, stores, furniture, &c., belonging to the late Mr. Eduljee Jamsetjee Khurras.
On WEDNESDAY, the 10th July 1889, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co will sell by Public Auction, at their sale rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Meadows Streets, by order of Trustees of the late Mr Eduljee Jamsetjee Khurras, ; the following immoveable and moveable properties, viz :—
Lot No. 1.—The Ginning Factory known as Bombay Merchant Ginning Factory at Ankleshwar,—All those pieces or parcels of land or ground, with the several buildings, chawls, outhouses, godowns, sheds, &c., thereon situate at Ankleshwar in Broach Zilla, containing by admeasurement (6) acres and (1) guntha or thereabouts, and bounded on north by Government ground, on south property of ( ), on west property of Bhikaridas Masindas, on east by public road together with good will, stock-in-trade, all mills, factories, buildings, steam engine, boiler, mill gear, mill wright work, fixed and moveable machinery, implements, utensils, stores, furniture, &c., now standing, lying or being thereon, as per printed catalogue.
The factory contains (46) gins by Platt Brothers with their preparation and finishing machinery complete with engines, boiler, fire extinguishing apparatus, about 15,000 maunds firewood, 1 garry, 2 bullocks, &c., &c.
Lot No. 2.—The Ginning Factory at Ootraj : All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with several buildings, chawls, out-houses, godowns, sheds, &c., situate at Ootraj in Broach Zilla, containing admeasurement (3) acres and (22) gunthas or thereabouts, and bounded on north by the property of Bai Kaiser, daughter of Pundia Mukoond, on south by the property of Vaniram Anundram, on west by open ground, and on east by the public road, together with goodwill, stock-in-trade, all mills, factories, buildings, steam engine, boiler mill-gear, mill wright work, fixed and moveable machinery, implements, utensils, stores, furniture, &c, now standing, lying or being thereon as per printed catalogue.
The factory contains (28) gins by Platt Brothers with their preparation and finishing machinery complete with engine, boiler, fire extinguishing apparatus, about 9,000 maunds fire wood, 1 garry, two bullocks, &c, &c.
The properties are on view, intending buyers will be permitted to view the premises applying to the Trustees' men in charge thereof at Ankleshwar and Ootraj,
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.
Catalogues will be published.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, May 22, 1889.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In pamphlet form)
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
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To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

AMERICAN DENTAL ROOMS.
THOSE who suffer from offensive breath issuing from the mouth thus causing unpleasantness in societies, can have this evil efficiently and permanently removed only by means of "Compressed Air" as discovered by Dr. Burgess and commonly used in America.—Dr. Bode, American Dental Rooms, Fort, 29, Church Street.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
TO BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
Extracts Teeth under N. C. Gas.
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NOTES
ON
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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.
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NOW READY.
MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1889.
Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5 ; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.
THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1889 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.
While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.
The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.
Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay.
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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business or pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
"AGENTS WANTED."

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,
BEING
REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re. ; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office, Esplanade Road.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 21.

LAST Friday's quotations are repeated all round in Reuter's London financial telegram of yesterday evening. A payment of £200,000 in Gold had been made into the Bank of England. An extra lakh of Council Wire Transfers was placed at 1s. 4 11-32d., which is the same rate as was obtained last Thursday, though 1-16d. above that of the regular allotments on the previous day.

The Market for East Indian Wheat was flat, and Club No. 2 was 6d. per quarter lower to arrive via the Canal and Cape. In Mincing Lane Linseed was firm, and Calcutta seed was 3d. per quarter higher to arrive by both routes, while Bombay advanced 9d. per quarter, being quoted at 41s. to arrive. Rapeseed was firm at an advance of 1s. per quarter both in Calcutta Brown and Cownpore Yellow to arrive. Poppy seed was unchanged. The Goat Skin sales opened with a fair demand, 1,280,000 skins being offered. 880,000 Sheep Skins are also being put forward at these sales.

There was a dull feeling in the Liverpool Cotton Market at closing last evening, and Surats are called quieter, although 1,000 bales of these, out of a total of 8,000 bales, were sold. The price of spot Mid-American remained at 6d. per lb., and the only change in quotations of East Indian Cotton is an advance of 1-16d. in "Good" Westerns. American arrivals were 1-32d. lower in all positions. The Imports were 8,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet, but the quotations wired by Reuter show no change in any item.

An advance of 1-16 cent took place in the spot price in New York yestesday, making it 11⅓ cents ; and August Futures were 3 points higher, at 10·73 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. ports were 2,000 bales, comparing as follows with the two preceding years, and making the total figures for the three years as undernoted :—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Monday's Receipts ...	2,000	4,000	2,300
Two days' do. ...	3,000	37,300	3,600
Since 1st Sept.' 88 ...	5,428,000	5,31,300	5,159,800

We have had another rather quiet day as to business in our local Cotton Market, but the feeling has been steady and prices are in no way changed. About 2,000 bales of stuff are reported to have changed hands altogether, of which half were Indore at Rs. 211 to Rs. 213½ per candy, the other half consisting of a few hundred bales each of Dharwar at Rs. 232½ Westerns, at Rs. 211-17 Bengals at Rs. 194-203½ and Karanja, at Rs. 221 per candy.

The Wheat and Seed Markets have been closed to-day owing to the death of a Maharaj.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	13,764	bales.
Wheat	103,009	cwt.
Linseed........................	23,262	„
Rapeseed	23,331	„
Gingelly	1,918	„
Poppyseed	5,003	„
Groundnuts	547	„
Castorseed	6,234	„

FREIGHTS are steady. Speculators are offering 18s 9d per ton for steamers, but shippers are paying this rate only reluctantly. The Eden Hall (s), berthed for Antwerp for June loading, has booked part cargo at 18s. per ton.

EXCHANGE has been steady throughout the day at yesterday's quotations. Some Mercantile Bills have come out at our quoted rate for ready, and the same forward as before, although there has been a disposition to make the latter steadier. Ready Bank Telegraphic has again been done at 1s. 4 5-16. We quote ready :—

Bank Bills on demand...	1s. 4 5-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic......	1s. 4 9-32d. to 5-16d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 4½d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 4 15-32d.	„
France do.	1·73¼	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet but steady at 99 15-16 for Fours for cash, 100⅓ for the coming settlement, and 100¼ for the June account ; 104¼ nominal is named for 4½ per cent. Paper.

SHARES.—This market, like that for Seeds and Wheat, has remained closed to-day from the same cause.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES
ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.
IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.
MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.
MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.

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FROM this date we have appointed Messrs, COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of—
The *Bombay Gazette* Daily.
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„ „ „ Bi-weekly
The Indian Travellers Guide
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MAJOR GENERAL SIR MICHAEL BIDDULPH C. B., writes :—
I have much pleasure on leaving India to acknowledge the excellency of the Spectacles you have furnished me, and I shall always gladly recommend your Pebble Spectacles to my friends.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.
THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS, GUIDE,
A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies steam-boats and Dâk companies, the routes between he principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured map of India, showing every Railway station on the ndian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BIRTHS.
BARCKLEY—May 16, at "Green Park," Ballygunge, Calcutta, the wife of Mr F Barckley of a son.
HOLLINGBERY—May 12, at Agra, the wife of R Hollingbery, Deputy Magistrate, of a son.
McCRACKEN—May 11, at Simla, the wife of Donald E McCracken, of a daughter.

DEATHS.
ELIAS—May 15, at Mirzapur, N-W P, the Rev Peter Elias, of the London Mission, Dudhi, aged 67 years.
KEATINGE—May 14, at Umballa, of hydrophobia, Horace Hope Moir, youngest son of the late Captain John Keatinge, Manchester Regiment, aged 21.
MACDONALD—May 15, at Simla, Robert Alan, the beloved child of R G and Beatrice Macdonald, aged 9 months and 9 days.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1889.

THE full report of the hot debate which took place in the House of Commons on the memorable evening when Mr. Samuel Smith and Mr. Caine, supported by Mr. M'Laren and Sir William Lawson and Sir W. Harcourt, encountered and routed the forces of the Government —led by Sir J. Gorst and Sir J. Fergusson, sustained by all the energy of Sir R. Temple—is now to hand, and it will repay perusal in amusement if not in instruction. The combatants on both sides were very much in earnest, and hit out from the shoulder. Mr. Smith's resolution, which, to the confusion of the ministerial whips, he succeeded in carrying by a majority of ten in a House of two hundred and sixteen members, charged the Government of India with having resorted to a fiscal system which leads to the establishment of spirit distilleries and liquor and opium shops "in large numbers of places" where they had never existed before. This was done, the resolution affirms, in defiance of native opinion and the protests of the inhabitants. It is further asserted that the increased facilities for drinking have steadily increased the consumption, and are spreading misery and ruin among the industrial classes of India. The indictment leaves nothing to the imagination ; it charges the Government with obtaining pecuniary profit from a nefarious system. Mr. Smith, in the course of a long speech, proceeded to "shatter into pieces" the statements in the despatch of the Government of India of August 1887, intended to show that the main object of the Government was to diminish the consumption of intoxicants, the question of revenue being a secondary consideration. He admitted that it was true the revenue had increased from £2,300,000 to £4,200,000. But the calculation in which the Government indulged that the liquor consumed only amounted after all to one bottle per head for each adult, made him very angry indeed. "It was," he said, "a statement utterly without foundation and opposed to universal opinion in India." The authority of Mr. Hudson, Secretary of the Indigo Planters' Association, was relied upon to show that whereas formerly it cost a native four annas to get drunk, now he could do so for one anna, "which at the present rate of exchange is about a penny." Some hundred and forty years ago, for a brief space, it was possible for a man to get drunk for a penny in England. But that scandal was put an end to long since, though in England local option, the remedy Mr. M'Laren desires for India, has not yet been adopted. Mr. Caine adduced a strong array of statistics to show that there is a great deal of drinking in India, of which the large increase in the Abkari revenue is of itself conclusive proof. But we should like to know where Mr. Smith gets the figures which show that there were ten millions of drunkards in India ten years ago and there are now twenty millions. When we know the grounds for this sweeping allegation, we shall have less hesitation in accepting his forecast that at the rate things are going the twenty millions of drunkards will become very soon forty millions and the forty millions become eighty millions. Equally hard to credit is the statement that every adult male who has three annas per day—barely sufficient to keep him alive—is, by spending a penny out of that sum, reduced to starvation.

The appalling outcome of this situation is one that must come home to an Englishman who pays his rates and taxes : "In India there is now no Poor Law ; but if we make the country a nest of drunkards we must introduce the Poor Law to keep them from dying." This astounding declaration shows that Mr. Smith, while speaking of India, has really but the very slight conception of the conditions of life in India. An Indian Poor Law to give out-door relief to the adult population of the country, all spending one-third of their income on intoxicating liquor ! Yet while airing this extraordinary idea Mr. Smith himself says in the very same breath that in India the universal native opinion is that drink is a vice, the Mahomedan and the Hindu alike abhorring it. Both these presentments of the Indian drink question cannot be equally well founded. Mr. Caine deemed it necessary to assure the House of Commons that the proposer of the motion had not in the least exaggerated the terrible social evils which are the result of the vicious system. He dwelt upon the undoubted fact that there has been considerable increase of the excise revenue, and he asserted that Government, in order to raise revenue, pushes liquor shops in wherever customers are to be found, thus sending the consumption up by leaps and bounds. He combated the statement that the consumption of spirits diminishes the consumption of drugs, pointing to the returns which show that the increase in the sale of drugs keeps pace with that of liquor. It will be well to ascertain in some authoritative form whether the increased consumption of liquor and drugs is a phenomenon which stands alone, or whether it is dependant partly on the growth of the population, and partly upon the diffusion of new desires and a change in the habits of the people, brought about by commercial and manufacturing development and the opening up of the country by roads and railways. There are no symptoms attracting the attention of the Anglo-Indian observers living in the country which bear out the imputation that the inhabitants of India are becoming drunkards by the million. That there are many points in the fiscal arrangements of the Government which are open to serious objection we have ourselves made evident, and we are happy to say not without effect on the arrangements in this Presidency. Our criticism has been not altogether thrown away, for we were at some pains to make sure of our ground, and were careful to avoid overstepping it. But it seems to us that—in part perhaps owing to the necessity of putting a strong case before the House of Commons and the English public—the indictment preferred against the fiscal policy of the Government of India is decidedly overcharged. We have no objection whatever to an increase of revenue under this head. Our objection has been taken to certain features of the system which gave liquor contractors a strong personal inducement to push the sale of liquor by fair means or foul.

We have always accorded the Bombay Government full credit for a desire to mitigate the evils of the system. We are glad to find Sir John Gorst, in the course of his vigorous and indeed angry repudiation of the charges levelled at Indian administrators, quote the Report of Mr. Buckland to the Government of India, which stated that "the whole action of the Bombay Government in their excise administration in recent years has been in the direction of (1) raising the price of licit liquor ; (2) checking the consumption of illicit liquor ; (3) restriction of manufacture to certain centres ; (4) diminishing the number of the liquor shops." The figures Mr. Buckland went on to state, show that the number of shops for the sale of country spirits has been considerably reduced. Indeed, so strong a case did Sir J. Gorst make out for the Abkari system as administered, not in Bombay only, but throughout India, that Sir W. Lawson said that the Under-Secretary was at one with the policy of the mover of the resolution, which was to reduce the temptations to drink among the people of India. Sir Richard Temple did not take quite this view of the matter. Our ex-Governor compared the mover and seconder to Cæsar, with his *veni, vidi, visi.* They went to India, saw her wrongs, and redressed them out of hand. The policy of himself formerly and now of the men who stood in his place was to limit the consumption of liquor by taxing it, and he asked the House whether he was the kind of man to intend to prevent drinking by taxation and not see his intention carried out? He knew very well that in India liquor could be distilled from any kind of grain and had been so distilled for thousands of years. The stopping of licenced stills would set up illicit stills in every grove, in every cottage, in every field, and in every jungle. And he himself "with all his administrative power, could not undertake to stop every still." With respect to the assertion that drinking was opposed to the religion of the people of India, Sir Richard quoted an Indian Shakespeare, who, addressing a fine lady to whom he was greatly attached, asked how she could forsake wine for the water which he offered with his tears ? In one of the ancient books a goddess cried out, "Roar, roar, ye fools, until I finish my drinking !" A god addressing his consort said : "Sweet-speaking goddess, salvation for Brahmans depends upon drinking. True knowledge can never be acquired without drinking wine. Therefore should every Brahman drink !" Sir Richard Temple argued from these and other holy texts that drinking customs have prevailed in India from time immemorial, and he made a point by showing that abkari or excise was a Persian institution introduced under the Moguls. He argued that English administrators have been far more careful of the moral interests of the people of India in regard to the liquor question than of their own, and denounced Mr. Smith and Mr. Caine for depicting and exaggerating evils which they had seen through the dark green spectacles of the temperance cause. Sir W. Harcourt twitted the Under-Secretary because with all their knowledge and authority, the Government in a debate of that important character were unable to lay before the House figures showing whether drinking was actually greater or less than it had been. Sir James Fergusson asked the House "not to pass the very severe vote of censure on the Government of India which was contained in the resolution." Whereupon the House divided, and one hundred and thirteen members voted for the resolution, and one hundred and three against it. So the Government of India—we have Sir J. Fergusson's word for it—stands "severely censured."

WE recently chronicled the gratifying success of the Porbandar Show, which took place under the patronage of H. E. the Governor. The Administrator, Mr. Lely, in organising this exhibition had many difficulties to contend with. The inhabitants of the little State had during a long period of neglect and misgovernment lost all enterprise, and the special object in view was to arouse in their minds the desire and the hope of bringing about a condition of prosperity to which they were strangers. As our correspondent stated, the object of the Show was to revive and develope local industries, to make the people acquainted with the capabilities of their own soil by showing them what had been produced elsewhere, and suggest to the possibilities of improvement. The other States of Kathiawar responded heartily to the invitations to co-operate in the good work. The Durbars of Bhownugger, Gondal, Junagarh, and Jamnugger gave cordial assistance. It speaks well for the merchants of Porbandar that they spontaneously and without any official pressure subscribed very fairly to supplement the funds given by the State. Porbandar stone is to Bombay what marble is to other cities ; it is the material which can be most easily carved for the ornamental features of public and private buildings of architectural pretensions. The stone is brought to Bombay in rough blocks, and is here carved *in situ.* Mr. Lely pointed out that Porbandar is the natural home for a school of stone-carving, and he suggested that while only the wealthy can afford to build a frontage wholly of Porbandar stone and carve it afterwards, there must be many persons of taste who would gladly avail themselves of ornamental details if they could procure them from Porbandar at a moderate cost. Something has been already done towards the realisation of this practical suggestion. The plaster casts which were sent to the Show by Mr. Griffiths from the School of Arts, and by Mr. Proctor Simms on behalf of the Bhownugger Durbar attracted the attention of the Porbandar stone-cutters, and they petitioned the Administrator that the casts should be kept in the town for them to copy. Some specimens of their work will be sent to Bombay for trial. There ought to be here an opening for a profitable development of trade. From twelve to fourteen hundred new houses are built in Bombay every year, in addition to the large public buildings of one kind or another which are always on hand. There is obviously room for a considerable extension of the demand for ornamental stone-work. Mr. Lely laid down a sound principle in recommending the good people of Porbandar to work up their own products and develop their own arts and industries rather than imitate the stucco and cast off frippery of other lands. It is satisfactory to learn that in the course of two years the improved administration was unable to show good practical results in the specimens of carpentry, iron-work, weaving, and the like, contributed by the different villages to make the Show a complete exhibition of the natural and industrial resources of the State. It is intended that the Show shall be annually held, so as to supply a useful stimulus to the cultivators and craftsmen of Porbandar.

M. DE CHOLET, in his travels through Trans-Caspia, to which we recently referred, says that in the lovely valley of the Mourgab, Alikhanoff and his party came upon the two commissions of delimitation and were hospitably entertained by both. After seeing one of the pillars put up, they crossed the Mourgab to visit the camp of the English Commission. In front of the principal tent lay the skin of a large tiger, which Colonel Yate had that morning killed at the risk of his own life, just when it was on the point of devouring an Afghan trooper. After for so many days of continually repeated repasts on little bits of skewered mutton, called chichlik, "*quelle joie c'est pour nous de boire du champagne, du bordeaux, et de manger du roast beef !*" Having thoroughly enjoyed English hospitality, they proceeded to visit the camp of the Russian Commission. "The reception they give us is as kind and warm as at the English Commission, but we are immediately struck with the difference between the two Commissions. The English, surrounded by three hundred soldiers or servants with their large tents divided into separate apartments, have every possible luxury and comfort. The Russians, on the contrary, having an escort of only twenty-five Caucasian Cossacks, live in three small kibitkas, one of which is kept as a common room. The Cossacks sleep behind under small tents or in huts that they have built with reeds, and have to do everything for themselves." The Count thinks that the natives of the country will be inclined to make injurious comparisons between the two Commissions to the disadvantage of the more luxurious Englishmen. But as long as our officers go about the country on foot killing big tigers with their Martini-Henri carbines, there is little fear of their losing the respect of Afghans or Turcomans because they surround themselves with such comforts as do not interfere with the thorough performance of their arduous work. Nor were the Russian Commission by any means entirely destitute of creature comforts, if we may judge from the "considerable number of bottles of Rœderer" that they could produce in the centre of Asia for the breakfast at which they bade farewell to their French visitors.

DR. VALPY FRENCH, the first Bishop of Lahore, according to a home paper, has not given up Indian, work though he resigned his bishopric. His idea is, our contemporary says, to resume his old work as "a plain, travelling missionary, just as he was six years before the mutiny." As a recommendation for this work, our contemporary remarks :—"Dr. French speaks the languages of the Punjab and North-West Provinces—Oordoo, Hindi, Pushtoo, and the mongrel dialect known as Punjabi—as fluently and idiomatically as the natives themselves. Even the straightest-laced Mahomedans of the Punjab venerate the Christian Bishop's character."

AN eminent Frenchman, writing to us on the 2nd May from Paris, says :—"In spite of all our misgivings, the Exhibition will decidedly be a success, and mark an epoch in industry. It is a pity that the date of 1889 should have frightened Lord Salisbury and prevented England from joining us. Lord Salisbury seems to believe that Louis XVI. was beheaded on the 5th of May 1789. Compulsory education ought to be enforced on the higher classes !"

THE Eastern Karrenis complain that part of the territory claimed by them has b… pied by Siamese troops, whom th… they can drive out if they are allow… them.

THE friends of Mr. Byramjee Jeeje… will be glad to learn that he was s… scent as to leave for Khundalla ye… benefit of his health. During the … Byramjee's illness had taken a v… but he has recovered under skilf… ment. Yesterday morning a nu… met him at the Byculla railway … him their good wishes for his co… and some of them presented him… and bouquets of flowers.

NEVER, perhaps, were more striki… to the world than those contained … namely, of the British directors of th… From these statistics, says the *Daily* … it appears that out of every hundred s… pass through the Canal more than sevent… British. In other words, our ships outnum… of all the rest of the world nearly four times… proportion is increasing in our favour year … We send through more than thirteen ti… many vessels as France, seventeen times as … as Italy, and nearly twenty-two times as man… Germany. The percentages are : British, 78… French, 5·83 ; Italian, 4·03 ; German, 3·58. … is almost as remarkable is that the trade … the Canal of countries bordering on the … ranean is falling off slightly, while ours… the disadvantage of distance, is a… Germany also has forged ahead a little, … to exceed her neighbour Holland.

TENDERS for remittances on India for R… were received at the Bank on May … following allotments were made, viz :… Calcutta, Rs. 5,64,000, at an average o… on Bombay, Rs. 874,000, at an avera… and on Madras, Rs. 4,04,000, at … 4·11 2*d.* ; and in telegraphic tra… Rs. 15,21,000, at an average of 1… Rs. 6,28,000, at an average … Madras, Rs. 5,09.000, at an … applicants for bills at 1s. 4 3-… 1s. 4 3-16*d.*, receiving ab… above in full. Remittance… posed of during the week … the bills and transfers sold… 30th ultimo, amounting to R… £1,307,632.

IT is announced that the … been appointed to the control … Kwan, or College of Peking, a p… said to be peculiarly well fitted … acquaintance with foreign language… manners.

Indian Engineering, Mr. Doyle's … and admirably conducted weekly paper… ing a number of views of modern speci… architecture in India. The pictures are admi… lithographed and form a handsome supplement to the paper which is devoted to the engineering interest in India.

THE breakfast meeting of the Baptist Zenana Mission took place in Cannon Street Hotel on May 1, Mr. Edward Rawlings presiding. Among the gentlemen by whom the chairman was supported were Dr. Booth (Secretary of the Baptist Union), Dr. Angus, and Dr. Underhill. Mr. A. H. Baynes presented the report, which was of a generally encouraging nature. The receipts had been £8,641, and there was a credit balance of £1,152. The society's staff of workers is now 42 lady zenana visitors, 30 assistants, and 114 native Bible-women and teachers, and the number of zenanas regularly visited is 1,000 and of pupils receiving daily lessons 1,250. There are also 50 schools with about 1,650 children. Miss M. J. Angus of Bhiwani pleaded the cause of the mission ; the Rev. R. Wardlaw Thompson, secretary of the London Missionary Society, urged that people ought to understand that the mission among women was of equal importance with the general work ; and Mrs. Armstrong, of Burma, spoke of the work in that land.

THE Singing Christians of West Ham were anxious to be daubed with the yellow ochre with which they were threatened by an indignant householder whose peace they had annoyed. So they paraded the streets, making West Ham hideous, and gave a special performance of singing and yelling outside the public-house of mine host, who had threatened them with his wrath. All this was done in the interests of temperance, but the Magistrate at West Ham thought it was rather an intemperate way of promoting temperance, and fined the ring-leader.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PROGRESS OF PALIAMENTARY BUSINESS.

LONDON, May 21.

The announcement made by the Press that the Government had decided upon the abandonment of the Sugar Bounties Bill was premature. The Second Reading of the Bill will be proceeded with on the 20th June.

The House of Commons have passed the Naval Defence Bill and the Budget.

The House of Lords have rejected Lord Meath's Bill for admitting women as members of the County Councils.

AGRARIAN CRISIS IN ITALY.

ROME, May 20.

An Agrarian crisis has taken place in Lombardy and numerous strikes have occurred among the peasants. In a peasant riot at Corbetta, in the Province of Milan, the Gendarmes opened fire, shooting one and wounding eight of the rioters.

BIRTH OF A PRINCE.

LONDON, May 21.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Beatrice was safely delivered of a son this morning.

COLLISION IN THE CHANNEL.

The passenger steamer German Emperor from Bilbao has sunk in the English Channel after colliding with the steamer Beresford, outward bound to Bombay. Twenty of those on board the German Emperor were drowned. The Beresford is proceeding to Gravesend for repairs.

STRIKE IN BERLIN.

BERLIN, May 21.

Three thousand masons belonging to this city have struck work. They demand a nine hours working day and increased pay.

ARRIVAL OF KING HUMBERT IN BERLIN.

His Majesty King Humbert, accompanied by the Prince Royal Victor Emmanuel and Signor Crispi, the Foreign Minister, arrived here this morning.

The meeting between Emperor William and King Humbert was of the most cordial nature. The streets along which the royal cortege passed were splendidly decorated and were lined with troops throughout.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, May 21.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Siam, with the English mails of the 10th instant, left here for Bombay at 2 p.m. to-day, and the same company's steamer Rome left for Colombo and Australia at 1 p.m. to-day.

PROPOSED BARRACKS FOR BRITISH TROOPS AT CHOR HILL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, May 21.

neer says:—Lieutenants Boileau and R. E., have gone to the Chor Hill to ys of sites suitable for barracks for s and examine the general fitness of or a military cantonment.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.

the date nominally fixed for Mr. ake over charge of the Hyderabad Mr. Fitzpatrick, but some latitude be given, as Mr. Westland's date India is not yet exactly known.

E COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

k Roberts' tour in Kashmir closed vening, when His Excellency reached

THE CONGRESS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, May 21.

business meetings of the Conference comed this evening at 5 o'clock under the precy of Rao Bahadoor Gopalrao Hari Deshkh. The Village Sanitation Bill was taken , and after an animated discussion, which lasted r over two hours, about eight suggestions were nanimously adopted.

E LATE BURMESE PRINCESS KYOUK SOUK THAKE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 21.

ueen Myouk Shwe Yay, of Burma, he following telegram from the Private o H. E. the Viceroy anent the demise hter, which occurred on Wednesday E. the Viceroy has heard with deep eath of your daughter Princess ke."

'S TELEGRAMS.]

R MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, May 20.

s. s. Clyde, with the China and here for Bombay at noon to-day.

May 21.

steamer Irrawaddy from China e from Singapore arrived.

SUEZ, May 20.

steamer Clan Macpherson, from and Colombo, arrived here yester-

. Company's steamer Ballaarat arrived olombo this morning.

PLYMOUTH, May 20.

, and O. Company's steamer Nepaul arrived is morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, May 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats quieter.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 7-16
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5-2
8½ lbs. "	6-4½
40s Mule Twist	0-9¼
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1-4
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	99½
3 per cent. French Rentes	87½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67⅞
4½ per cent. "	70¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	103½
Bar Silver	42⅜

The sum of about £200,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

Simla, May 21.—Pressure has changed rather irregularly: it has risen over Eastern Punjab, the N.-W. P., Central Provinces, Bombay, the Deccan, and Konkan; also in South-East Bengal and Upper Burma, and it has fallen elsewhere. A large area of relatively low pressure is shown over Northern India, except Assam and Bengal, while the readings are highest on the west coast. Wind directions, though on the whole fairly normal, vary very considerably in some parts, more particularly in the south of the peninsula. Temperature has risen in Lower Bengal and a large part of the peninsula and has fallen elsewhere. Weather is more or less cloudy, except over the central parts of the country, and showers of rain are reported from Burma, Assam, and one or two stations in the peninsula.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES BY LADY REAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWAR, May 19.

An interesting prize-giving took place yesterday, the 18th, at Panchgunny, the little station twelve miles from Mahableshwar, on the Wye-road. The Panchgunny High School, a school for boarders and day-scholars, is a valuable institution, being the only hill station school within easy reach of Bombay. The climate of Panchgunny is almost equal to that of Mahableshwar, and has the great advantage of a rainfall so moderate that it is a health-giving and pleasant place the whole year round.

Shortly before half-past four, the hour fixed for the prize-giving ceremony, Lady Reay arrived and was received by the Rev. Mr. Burgess, head-master of the school, the Rev. Mr. Cane, honorary secretary, and Mr. Kirkham, Educational Inspector of the Central Division. Nearly all the Panchgunny residents had assembled, and a few friends of the school had driven in from Mahableshwar. Mr. Keyser, Miss Bagnell, Mrs. Kirkham, Captain Forbes, Major and Mrs. Daniell, and Dr. and Mrs. Street were among the visitors. The children's singing of a part song, "The Cuckoo," and a round, "A Southerly Wind and a Cloudy Sky," was warmly applauded, also a recitation from "The Lady of the Lake." Mr. Cane then rose and addressed the meeting. After reading the report of the Educational Inspector, speaking in terms of praise of the work done during the past year, Mr. Cane said he was glad to be able to state that the condition of the finances was satisfactory. Of the sources whence the school income was derived, he mentioned the Government grant, which was the same as last year, some help had been obtained from the station fund for which he expressed thanks; the school fees showed an increase, being in 1888 as much as 15 per cent. more than in 1887. Then there was the diocesan board of education. The speakers did not know on what principle the board acted, as he had never had the honour of sitting at it; but he presumed one of its objects was to help struggling schools in the diocese. If so, he knew no institution which had a better claim to its funds than the Panchgunny High School, and yet, since he had been secretary, *i.e.* since October, he had only received thirty rupees from this Diocesan Society! He hoped more would be done in future. With regard to the present position of the school all were aware that litigation had been going on for some time and was not yet ended. On this subject for the present the speaker felt he must remain silent, but still he would say that he considered it very inadvisable to begin building without making provision for what might one day be a large and flourishing school. It would be better to postpone a commencement for some years rather than cripple the institution at the outset, and they could afford to wait. Mr. Cane then pointed out how a good school was a necessity in the station like Panchgunny, Panchunny being rather a colony than a hill station. People could not come and reside there, unless there was a school where their children might be educated; and if once a good school were established, house-property would become more valuable. In Mr. Burgess they had not only an able schoolmaster, but an earnest parish clergyman. It would be a calamity to the station if they lost him, and therefore Mr. Cane invited all to give Mr. Burgess and his school their warmest support. Lady Reay then distributed the prizes to the successful pupils, and after singing another song, the children gave three ringing cheers for Lady Reay, who had so kindly come so far to distribute the prizes. The ceremony concluded with the national anthem, and the visitors then dispersed to inspect the fancy bazaar got up by Mrs. Burgess in aid of the funds of the school. Many followed Lady Reay's kind example, and purchased liberally the fancy articles and pieces of needlework displayed, so that within the space of half an hour the stalls were almost cleared. The needle-work of the pupils appeared to be very neatly done, showing careful instruction and gradual improvement. The large airy school-room wore quite a holiday appearance, being gaily decorated with evergreens, flowers, and bunting, and agreeing well with the cheerful and healthful countenances of the children.

It is to be hoped that the appreciation of a school teaching up to the Matriculation Standard under an accomplished master and situated in a remarkably healthy and cool climate will soon be more apparent. The school is open to boys and girls of all ages, and boarders are received as well as day-scholars. To an ordinary on-looker the reflection is "surely the existence of such a desirable school located within the reach and not beyond the purse of middle-class parents of the presidency is almost unknown." The pale faces and weedy growth of children in Bombay and the plains too clearly show how inimical to the healthful bringing up of European youth is the Indian climate; therefore those who cannot afford to send their children to Europe should gladly select a school in such a comparatively healthy place as Panchgunny.

PARSEES AND CONGRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The letter addressed by Dr. K. R. Viccajee to the managing committee of the Presidency Association regarding the fifth Indian National Congress to be held in Bombay next December is really a piece of good advice to the Parsee community. This Indian Congress is nothing but a new school of criticism. Its promoters denominate it a true analyser of their liberty and powers refrained. This National Congress has been gliding too much into conjectural hypotheses, with a tendency even to mislead men of inferior capacity for investigation into mere paradox and absurdity. An instance of this absurd adventure is well supplied, in my opinion, by Addison's dream. He says that it is a celebrated thought of Socrates that if all the misfortunes of mankind were cast into a public stock in order to be equally distributed among the whole species, those who now think themselves the most unhappy would prefer the share they are already possessed of to that which would fall to them by such a division. Horace has carried this thought a great deal further, which implies that the hardships or misfortunes we lie under are more easy to us than those of any other person would be in case we could change condition with him. His dream of Fancy is well known.

Undoubtedly Dr. Viccajee has done creditably well in declining the invitation to join this Congress, and every loyal native should follow Dr. Viccajee's example in not falling a victim to the phantom of fancy, and especially the Parsees, not only of Western India, but of the whole India, on the grounds so carefully specified in his concise but able letter to the Congress. The promoters of this Congress should carefully note down that in case the phantom of fancy becomes successful in securing a place to heap up their miseries, it is certain that after the due distribution of misfortunes, thus heaped up by the help of this phantom, they by their murmurs and groans will be obliged to request Jupiter to take compassion on them, to send the phantom of Patience, instead of the phantom of Fancy, and allow them their own proper calamity, and to leave them in the state in which they were before they secured the services of that obnoxious phantom of Fancy, so it is quite advisable for each and all, whether Hindus, Mussalmans, or Parsees, to do away with this sham fight with the ruling power and the consequences of which are altogether doubtful. Again, I request, especially my Parsee brothers, to give good ear to, and to consider well the facts mentioned in, Dr. Viccaji's letter.—Yours, &c.,

RUSTAM R. KOTHAWALA.

Ramraj, May 19.

PERSIAN NOTABILITIES IN BOMBAY.

The Persian mail steamer Assyria, which arrived here yesterday, brought to our shores the family and numerous suite of His Excellency Hajee Mirza Hoosein Khan, the Persian Consul-General, from Teheran, his son-in-law, Shemsud-din Mirza, great-grandson of H. M. King Futteh Ali Sha. The wife of the Consul is sister of the present Empress of Persia. They landed at the Apollo Bunder under purda. The landing of the royal ladies was very private, and the only persons present at the bunder were His Excellency and his sons and Mr. Dadabhoy Rustomjee Banajee, the Persian Vice-Consul.

NOTES FROM GOA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MARMAGAO, May 18.

Great activity is observable at the Marmagao harbour, and owing to the non-completion of the pier works vessels have to remain waiting to receive their cargo until they are able to approach and anchor at the pier. Several reclamation works are also going on, thanks to the energy of Mr. Pemberton, the Agent-in-Chief of the Company; and as the Portuguese Chief Engineer has been telegraphically called to Lisbon, it is to be hoped that the Portuguese Government will not create further delay in sanctioning the raising of the additional capital registered to complete the docks and to lay a double line of rails on the Ghats. These additional works are estimated to cost about £200,000; but they must be carried out, or the lines will never pay.

Roads are also necessary to be opened up here and there to bring down produce from the interior; and the question will no doubt, receive the immediate attention of the new Governor-General of Goa, who is shortly expected.

The Archbishop-Patriarch of Goa is at Belgaum, and is expected at Margao on Monday, the 20th, whence he will immediately proceed to the seminary at Rachol; and after resting there for a couple of days, he will make his solemn entry at the Patriarchal See on Wednesday, where a *Te Deum* will be sung in thanksgiving for his safe return, after which he will proceed to the city, where a grand reception and illumination will take place, ending, most probably, with an official dinner at Government House. The Archbishop is much beloved here by his flock, and there can be no doubt that he is one of, if not, the best Archbishop Goa has ever had.

Monsignor Abel, who is the president of the Junta Governativa of Goa, and who had gone to Matheran to meet His Grace the Patriarch, returned three days ago. His reply to the letter of the Minister regarding the publication of Cardinal Rampolla's letter without the *royal placet* went off to Lisbon about a fortnight ago, and when published, as, no doubt, it will eventually be, will create much sensation. The doctrine of *placet* is not upheld in Rome in fact—it has been condemned,—but in any case no *placet* can be necessary for letters from His Highness or the Pontifical Secretary of State.

A grand wedding came off on the 8th instant at Majorda, a few miles from this, between the nephew and niece of Senhor Commendador Godinho, and on the same night there was a ball and supper, at which were present several notabilities, amongst others Senhor Doctor Tavora, the High Court Judge; Senhor Viegas, the Deputy Attorney-General of the Crown, with his lady; also your citizen, Senhor Commendador Quadros, who arrived here on the 1st instant on a visit to his agricultural estate at Sattari, north of Goa.

An old and highly respected citizin, Mr. Caetano Francisco Gonsalves, who was an excellent lawyer and latterly led a retired life, died on the 16th instant at the advanced age of 75 years.

We have had here almost every evening thunder and lightning with a little rain, which has greatly increased the heat.

THE BARODA ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have perused the Baroda notes in your issue of the 16th instant. Your correspondent is very correct in saying that "the Baroda Army is under the government of a Discipline Act passed by His Highness the Gaekwar; then, why should not lieutenants and captains be proceeded against according to law, and why should not the higher authorities attempt to institute rigid inquiries and bring offenders to justice?" Nothing need be said of officers of long service. Of late several young men have, by dint of influence, got into the army, and it is they who are flitting about. I know for a fact no blame can be attached to the higher authorities for remaining passive. I will give you an instance from which you will know how the actions of the higher authorities are hampered and with whom they have to contend.

Last year a Brahmin officer was suspended, and this threw the whole Brahmin community into a ferment; and folks in high positions also sided with them, and denounced the General's action by maintaining that it was beyond the General's province to suspend a captain and a sacred Brahmin. But it would appear the General stood to his ground firmly. I am glad to mention that His Highness the Gaekwar also turned a deaf ear to all their entreaties, and thus defeated the aims of intriguers. The officer remained under suspension for a month. They planned to wreak vengeance on the General, but without avail.—Yours, &c.

Baroda, May 19. FACT.

KANGA'S HINTS ON THE STUDY OF PERSIAN.

A correspondent writes:—Messrs. J. B. and P. K. Kanga, the most competent and experienced senior Persian teachers of the Fort High School and the Sir Jamsedjee Jejeebhoy Parsi Benevolent Institution, respectively, have really bestowed much toil and shown great care to make their book as useful and comprehensive for the requirements of young students as one could desire. We noticed the first edition of this popular book some months ago, and its great popularity and the unprecedented success of these two clear authors are evident from the fact that it is introduced as a text book in almost all Government and private High Schools. In the systematic arrangement and the amount of information the second edition is most certainly an improvement on its predecessors. The important chapters on Syntax, Etymology, and Idiom do no little credit to the compilers. Numerous text questions with references and model exercises at the end of every chapter will, it is urged, enable the students to learn the book with great advantage and facility. Definitions and supplementary explanatory notes in English are not only full and clear, but are very accurate and made intelligible. The well known and valuable works of most eminent Persian and Arabic professors, namely, M. Lumsden, LL.D., E. H. Palmer, M.A., and others, form the basis of this interesting book. We need hardly assure the school authorities that this is by far the best Manual of Persian Grammar and the only suitable Persian Text Book for High Schools. The authors thank Mr. Kavasjee Eduljee Kanga, head-master of the Moola Feroze Madressa and Fellow of the Bombay University, for his prompt and valuable assistance and the kind advice they have received from him in the preparation of the present edition.

CRICKET.

PARSEE C. C. vs. MARS C. C.

A cricket match was played on Sunday last between the Parsee and Mars Cricket Clubs, which resulted in a win for the former by 38 runs.

Score.—Parsee C. C.

1st Innings.	
D. B. Tapia, c Tata, b Balaporia	23
D. B. Bulsara, c and b Daboo	10
C. A. Dadyseth, b Balaporia	1
P. Solon, c and b Chouker	5
M. Master, b Chouker	10
Satin, b Chouker	6
A. Nicholson, run out	12
Daroowala, b Chouker	0
J. Antia, b Chouker	1
D. Mody, not out	25
C. Mody, b Tata	1
Total...	94
Extras...	17
Grand Total...	111

Mars C. C.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Commissariatwala, b Tapia	21	b Tapia	9
D. Daboo, b Satin	2	not out	6
Chouker, b Tapia	0	b Satin	14
A. Vatcha, b Tapia	9	not out	8
Patel, b Satin	1		
Tata, c Daroowala, b Satin	13		
N. Panthakie, c and b Satin	4		
M. Balaporia, c Tapia, b Satin	0		
B. Balaporia, not out	11		
Badshah, b Tapia	0		
Dustoor, b Tapia	3		
Total...	64		
Extras...	9		
Grand Total...	73	Total...	37

THE SIMLA SEASON.

Unfavourable weather, writes the *Saturday Evening Journal*, prevented the Viceroy and Lady Lansdowne going for their proposed change to Naldira at the end of last week, and certainly the weather in Simla has of late been by no means so favourable as is generally the case at this time of the year.

On the day of the Sipi fair it was expected that rain would fall as duly as it ought to do on St. Swithin's Day in England, Lord and Lady Lansdowne drove out to the fair, where they had had a large tent erected, in which to entertain their friends at luncheon. They took a walk round the greater part of the fair ground, where everything was much as usual, but the Kothi Raja, to display his loyalty, had provided some special entertainments in the shape of hill dances, which were duly performed before their Excellencies, and which they seemed to appreciate.

In the afternoon Lord and Lady Lansdowne rode over to Naldira, where a camp had been pitched for them, but the day of the Sipi fair was not to pass off without its usual accompaniment of rain, and in the evening there was a heavy thunderstorm, and rain was still falling on the following morning, so it is not very probable that the Viceregal party will prolong their stay in tents, which are by no means agreeable places to live in in wet weather.

Another afternoon party was given during the week at the Viceregal Lodge, and no one can complain that there has been any lack of other amusements in Simla. In the first place, some of the members of the two clubs, the United Service and the New, combined to give a small dance at the Town Hall to about two hundred of their friends, which was, of course, a success. There have been another cricket match and another foot ball match, and also another most successful gymkhana, with, of course, lawn-tennis going on all over the station.

The theatrical season has also commenced, and on the 14th the first performance of "Jim the Penman" was given at the theatre, under the management of Captain Norton, and every seat in the house was full.

"Jim the Penman" will be followed by the "Yeomen of the Guard," "The Colonel," "Uncle," and other pieces.

The representation on the Simla stage of the extremely clever play of "Jim the Penman," writes the *Pioneer*, has been an interesting and unique performance, and Mr. Norton deserves the thanks of the community at large for his efforts to entertain us. These efforts were successful in a very high degree. Mr. Norton is an excellent stage manager and does not trust to chance but to hard work, as his much rehearsed company can testify. Doubtless the story of the play is known more or less to most of your readers, and those who have seen it before will realise how ambitious are the amateurs who venture to present it to a Simla audience. So Lady Colleton, who takes the part of Mrs. Ralston, must be given the place of honour. She managed an extremely trying part with great delicacy and fidelity to nature. The scenes with her son (her charming son) and the tender little scene with her daughter after the marriage are really admirable; but what mother would not be inspired by such a son! In the trying moment when she first recognises in her husband the writer of the forged letters, and in her despair when she knows him to be one with "Jim the Penman," she shows unmistakable talent, but does not carry her audience so entirely with her—partly, perhaps, because nothing can make such a scene otherwise than "theatrical," and partly because one cannot help a wholly unjustifiable feeling of pity for the abject creature who reaps the whirlwind with a vengeance.

In James Ralston (Mr. Holland) Lady Colleton is ably supported. It is hard to imagine a more difficult part to portray than that of the man with good abilities, virtuous inclinations, and a decided leaning towards honesty, whose weak moral nature has placed him once and for ever in the power of the calm, unscrupulous, calculating villain who plays Mephistopheles to his Faust. The sickening anxiety to keep his wife in ignorance of his real character, and to keep his name stainless before his little world; his abject efforts to shake off the paralysing sensation of slavery; the self-reproach and the self-loathing of his tortured conscience give great scope for powerful acting, and Mr. Holland succeeded in making the character not only pitiful but pathetic, aided of course by the death-scene with which the play closes. In a good play such an ending, if well portrayed, must be successful; and the suddenness of the end, the silence after the preceding outburst of passion, and the contrast between the two partners in crime which outlives poor Jim's death are extremely effective.

The character of the Baron, taken by Mr. Norton, is a study of the deepest interest, and it is hard to imagine that it could be improved upon: every detail has been worked out with the greatest care and intelligence and a singular amount of talent. His entrances and exits alone are a lesson to most amateurs, and his by-play is all through excellent. The greedy, crafty intriguing villain who, by reason of his unscrupulous character and strength of will, has gained absolute control over his miserable tool is a striking creation strikingly acted, and Mr. Norton is to be congratulated on his success. Three scenes—the first where he forces the pen into the unwilling fingers of his victim, and urges him on to his last forgery, the second where he confronts Mrs. Ralston and gets the worst of it for once, and the third which takes place in absolute silence after Jim's death—are especially noteworthy.

STEEPLECHASING AT 1 A. M.

The following is from *Hayes' Sporting News* of Saturday last:—"What a real sporting lot they are at Ahmednuggar! On the 10th instant, after having enjoyed a capital performance at the theatre of the Lancashire Fusiliers, the ladies and officers of the regiment went to the hospitable artillery mess to supper, when, of course, after due refreshment, racing became the one topic of conversation. Mr. Woolmer, not to be denied even at midnight, offered to make a match over a mile and a quarter of the steeplechase course then and there against Major Price, who at once accepted. The field officer was to have the pick of his own stable, while the sporting owner of Enid was obliged to borrow a mount: for although he was willing to risk his own neck, he did not care to endanger the soundness of any of his own horses or ponies. Of course it was a case of 'don't all speak at once,' the final selection being a country-bred gelding belonging to Mr. Harvest of the Gunners, and which Mr. Woolmer had never ridden before. The G. R.'s soon saddled up and trotted on to the starting post, along with the remainder of the merry party in traps of sorts. Just as the clock struck one, and the sentries were calling out 'all's well,' the riders went off by mutual consent under the favouring beams of the moon who had just popped her head round the corner of a cloud to see the fun that was going on. Having forgot his eye-glass in a tumbler of champagne at the mess, Mr. Woolmer, seeing nothing in front of him, let his country-bred 'rip': an act of confidence which was evidently appreciated, as the gelding never laid an iron on any of the ten jumps, and finished an easy winner over the last fence in front of the stand to the great amazement of the Major, who, on his waler, went slow, expecting the hard-riding Fusilier to come down at every obstacle. How true it is, as they say in Ireland, that when there is no fear there is no danger. Both horses jumped very big; probably, it was the uncertainty of the light that made them do so."

SAD DEATH OF A BOMBAY PILOT.

An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday on board the steam-ship Othello into the circumstances attending the death of Mr. Halpin Peel Mathews, aged about 38 years. Deceased was a pilot in the service of the Port Trust. He was a sober, steady man. He was going home on sick leave for a year, and had taken his passage in the s. s. Othello, for himself, his wife, and children. The Othello was bound to Hull and was to sail yesterday. Deceased went on board the Othello about 7 p.m. on Monday with his wife. His family went on board an hour before him. When deceased went on board he was perfectly sober, and told Captain H. Mundy that he had "an awful pain in his head," and that he had been too much in the sun, but thought he would be all right by the morning. The captain told him to go into the saloon and be down, and deceased did so, and his wife went with him. Deceased then had high fever and complained about it, when fever mixture was given him, and ice was constantly applied to his head. About half-past 2 o'clock yesterday morning deceased's wife sent for the captain to see the deceased. He then had nervous twitchings and was unconscious. The captain went away for a doctor and returned soon after. Deceased was then dead. The verdict was that the death of Halpin Peel Mathews was caused by heat apoplexy.

Straw, by chemical means, has just been made to furnish a new kind of gunpowder, which is practically smokeless and flameless. This new powder cannot be exploded by mere concussion. It is said to have other good qualities, the chief of which are these:—It will not heat or foul the barrel of the gun, and by its use the report and recoil are greatly diminished."

BRITISH TRADE WITH SOUTH-WESTERN CHINA.

Mr. Holt S. Hallet writes:—"With reference to Lord Salisbury's answer to the Lancashire and Cheshire Conservative Working-men's Federation, upon the subject of opening out South-Western China to British trade, I shall be glad if you will allow me to point out in your columns that South-Western China cannot be opened out to our commerce by a railway proceeding eastwards from Bhamo, as the Chinese, owing to the natural difficulties of the country, would not extend it through their territory.

"The passes over the series of mountains between Bhamo and Tali-foo, the nearest town of any importance in the Chinese province of Yunnan, have their summit at a greater altitude than that of any of the passes over the Alps, with the exception of the Stelvio, which lies 800ft. above the level of perpetual snow. The Bernina, the next highest to the Stelvio, only rises to 7,658ft. above sea level, whereas the pass between Bhamo and the Salween River lies at an altitude of 8,730ft. that between the Salween and the Meh Kong at 8,165ft., that between the Meh Kong and Chutung at 8,510ft.; that between Chutung and the Chan-Pi River at 8,410ft.; and that between the Shan-Pi and Tali-foo at 8'090ft.

"To connect Bhamo with Yunnan-foo the chief town of the Chinese Province of Yunnan, would require a railway at least 967 miles in length. The stupendous cost of such a line can be judged from the report of Mr. Colborne Baber, who surveyed and levelled the portion of the route lying between Momein and Yunnan-foo. He says: 'The trade route from Yunnan-foo to Teng-yueh (or Momein the frontier post of China with the Chinese Shan States) is the worst possible route with the least conceivable trade.' Again, he says: 'I do not mean that it is absolutely impossible to construct a railway. By piercing half-a-dozen Mont Cenis tunnels and erecting a few Menai bridges, the road from Burma to Yunnan-foo could doubtless be much improved.'

"The proposed railway terminus on the frontier, thirty miles to the east of Bhamo, will do little for the development of our trade with the populous portions of Western China, as caravans proceeding from Bhamo take forty-two days in reaching Yunnan-foo, whereas caravans can now reach that place by a much easier and safer route in forty-six days from the Chinese seaport of Pak-hoi; and when the proposed French railway is made up to the Chinese frontier goods will be carried in less than half that time from the French port of Port Courbet, in Tonking, to Yunnan-foo, and have every chance of ousting our trade from Southern and South-Western China. Bhamo can only hope to remain the entrepot for the trade of the Chinese Shan States, which lie to the west of the Salween, and contain less than half-a-million inhabitants, and for that of the mountainous and sparsely-populated region in the north-east corner of the province of Yunnan.

"If we intend to expand our commerce in Central Indo-China and Western and Southern China, or even to hold our own against French competition from Tonking, we must turn the flank of the Alpine region by constructing, in conjunction with Siam, a railway from our seaport of Moulmein through northern Siam and the Siamese Shan States, containing together 9,000,000 inhabitants, and thence through the British Shan States lying to the east of the Salween, which contain, perhaps, 2,000,000 souls, to Ssumao, the Chinese frontier post and entrèpot for trade neighbouring our Shan State of Kiang Hung. The line to Bhamo would have no effect upon the trade of this region. Ssumao is situated in a rich and populous part of Yunnan, 350 miles to the east of the Mandalay-Bhamo Railway and the Alpine region to the east and north-east which is traversed by the Bhamo route would be avoided by the projected railway from Moulmein.

"The line from Moulmein, *via* Ssumo, to Yunnan-foo would be 950 miles long; while that from Rangoon, *via* Bhamo, to the same place would be 1,667 miles, or nearly double the length that the projected French railway would be from Port Courbet, in Tonquin. The line from Moulmein is the shortest British line that can be made for the connection of a British port with South-Western and Central China, and is the only line that could compete on equal terms for the trade of the western half of China with the French line from Tonking.

"The era of railways has commenced in China, and according to Prince Chun, it is intended to carry them out first of all in the mining *regions of the Empire*. If our railway is taken to Ssumao, there is, therefore, every probability of its serving as a nucleus for railways permeating through the Western Provinces, which are acknowledged to be the wealthiest in minerals of any in China, and into Eastern Szchuen, which is known to be the most affluent and most populous region in China.

"The continuation of a railway from our territories into and through the Chinese Shan States and Western China will rest entirely with the Chinese Government. It is certain, as certain as night follows morning, that the Chinese will never consent to carry a railway across the great Alpine and sparsely-populated region lying between Tali-foo and Bhamo. Bhamo will never be connected with Yunnan-foo by rail; and however the route may be improved for mule caravans, these will still take forty-two days in traversing the distance between the two places.

"Lord Salisbury allows in his letter that he fully believes in the beneficial consequences that the connection of Burma with South-Western China by railway would have, 'especially to the industries of Lancashire and Cheshire; but, unless the people interested in those industries are determined to resolutely put the screw on, I firmly believe that nothing will be done for the construction of the only railway that can enable us to compete with our French rivals for the trade of Central Indo-China and Southern and Western China. Our industrial population should take Mr. Goschen's advice; it should make up its mind what it wants, it should have some clear line of what it considers to be its interest and its duty in foreign and colonial policy; and then it should adhere to that policy without swerving and without fear of the sacrifice involved.'

"A hesitating, half-hearted appeal to the Government is certain to meet with a hesitating, shifty reply. For more than 100 years our commercial classes have had their eyes fixed eagerly towards the western half of the great and populous Empire of China, seeking for a chance of obtaining its trade. Now we are chock-a-block with the French on its very frontiers, and the French have avowed their intention of doing their utmost to turn it solely into a French market. If our Government through want of energy and foresight, allow that trade to lapse to the French, it will be a huge disappointment to our commercial and industrial classes.

"With thousands of our artisans in vain seeking for employment, and millions threatened with short time; with our manufacturers still suffering, and having suffered for years, from profitless engagements, Lancashire cannot afford to lose this great market for its cotton goods. If its commercial and industrial classes do not arouse themselves and see their interests, and the interests of their wives and children, are attended to, they will find themselves, and before long, clenching their teeth with anger at having had their interests neglected, and thus been outwitted and checkmated by the French."

THE SURAT FIRE RELIEF FUND.

The following subscriptions were received into the Bank of Bombay yesterday, the 21st May 1889, on account of the above Fund:—

	Rs.	a.
H. H. Bahadur Khanjee Mohabat Khanjee, Nawab Saheb of Junagadh	3,000	
Mr. Goculdas Mahadowjee	501	
Mr. Kandas Balmookandas Soorjee	181	
Mr. Shaik Issa bin Khalifa	300	
Total......Rs.	3,902	
Amount previously acknowledged ..... "	1,07,926	2
Grand Total ......Rs.	1,11,828	2

MILITARY NEWS.

The following postings have been made:—

To 1st Battalions: Captain Ward, Manchester Regiment; Lieutenant White, East Surrey Regiment; and Lieutenants McCrea, Wood, and Jenkins, Royal Irish Fusiliers.

To 2nd Battalions: Captains MacDonald, Seaforth Highlanders; and Stevenson, Highland Light Infantry; and Lieutenants Unwin, Suffolk Regiment; Shea, Royal Irish Regiment; Renton, Yorkshire Light Infantry; and Quartermaster Thomson, Northumberland Fusiliers.

Second-Lieutenants Bill, Seaforth Highlanders; and Begbie, Highland Light Infantry; come out to India next trooping season.

There died on the 19th April in the North Dublin Workhouse, at the age of 106, a man named James Conway, who had served in the navy under Nelson. He was impressed into the navy in 1800, and after thirteen years' service was discharged without a pension. He was in perfect health up to a few weeks ago.

A FORENOON WITH MR. GLADSTONE.

On Wednesday, the 1st instant, Sir James Carmichael, Gladstonian candidate for the St. Rollox Division of Glasgow, and late private secretary to Mr. Gladstone, delivered a lecture in that city on "The Post Bag of a Prime Minister," under the auspices of the Sydney Place, U.P., Church Literary Association, in the hall of the church, to a large audience.

It had been his portion, Sir James said, to have access—real and full success—to the correspondence of a man, who, while he was Prime Minister of this Empire, was in a position which, in itself, would bring him into correspondence with all sorts and conditions of men; but who, in addition, combined perhaps a wider range of cultivated knowledge and a deeper power of sympathy than almost any other man living—he alluded to Mr. Gladstone. He would ask them to imagine that Mr. Gladstone was again Prime Minister, after which they would go down some morning to No. 10 Downing Street. Arriving at 9-30, they would pass the messenger and walk into the secretarial rooms, which were comfortably furnished and had windows opening out to nice little gardens. There would be two or three tables, and on these there would be ranged a number of boxes labelled red, green, or black, according to the nature of their contents. These boxes contained letters from the Queen and from the different Ministers, including letters from Ambassadors. All these had to be sorted and arranged. Then on another table, they should find a mass of newspapers from all parts of the world containing speeches which somebody had made, or reports of meetings of different sorts. Then on a third table they should find piled up about 150 letters and telegrams and post-cards, put together apart by themselves. He proposed to open these letters. The first thing to do was to draw a large waste-paper basket beside you. (Laughter.) Before proceeding, he would remark that on that table lay the whole of Mr. Gladstone's correspondence. Every letter, whether it was marked private and confidential or not, was there.

OFFENSIVE POST-CARDS.

First, there was a post-card in which Mr. Gladstone was asked if he were not "ashamed to show his miserable old face," and telling him that he was "a miserable hypocrite," and that if the writer had his way he "would hang him for murdering Gordon, Lord Frederick Cavendish, &c." Such an epistle went into the waste-paper basket. On the other hand, letters were frequently sent stating that a certain constituent, or body of constituents, felt sure "that nothing would influence the district but the presence of Mr. Gladstone himself, and that if he would come down all would yet be well." They often heard people saying it was no earthly good sending up resolutions to Mr. Gladstone, that it was a mere waste of time; while there was another class of people who imagined that every resolution went straight to Mr. Gladstone himself, and that he read every name and speech that had been made. Neither of these was at all an accurate description of what took place. Mr. Gladstone did take an interest in all matters that were sent up to him, and every morning he liked to be told of the resolutions that had come in, and if there were any very important or special ones, he liked to see them. He always liked to know what was

THE PULSE OF THE COUNTRY.

It was, therefore, a great mistake to imagine that it was no use sending up resolutions. Another letter which he would single out was one from an old lady in Wales. She had heard that Mr. Gladstone was the originator of the Post Office Savings Bank and she enclosed her bank book, as she had been very much puzzled in her mind during the past fortnight about it, and thought that it was not accurately made up, and the post office people would not give her information. "Would Mr. Gladstone look over her account and explain how it was wrong?" (Laughter.) Letters innumerable were received with suggestions on the subject of taxation, as people imagined that although Mr. Gladstone was not still Chancellor of the Exchequer, he could influence whoever was in office. These letters came every day.

FOREIGN LETTERS.

Then there were foreign letters. The first was from a German Professor, who enclosed a long treatise on the Koran. Mr. Gladstone was very much interested in subject of this class and usually answered it himself or devoted an article to the subject if the correspondent was a celebrated man. Another letter would be from Greece, and another from Italy; while another would be from a Japanese student in America interested in the engrafting of American principles on Japanese institution who "wishes to see Mr. Gladstone on his way home next year." Then, again, there would be opened up an epic poem by a French lady written after the manner of Victor Hugo, the subject being Ireland. A letter was, of course, enclosed, and it intimated that "she would call the following day and hear the criticism and opinion upon it."

THE BUDDING POLITICIAN.

The budding politician also writes:—"Dear Mr. Gladstone,—We have started a local parliament in our midst. We have just turned out the Tory Government, and I have been appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer of the new administration. I am to bring in my budget on Thursday. Would you tell me whether I am to consider the income-tax a moral or immoral tax. . . . I am under a difficulty of understanding the sinking fund. Will you give me an explanation of what it is?—Yours, &c. *P.S.*—The Opposition started the theory of a graduated income-tax; will you tell me what you think of it?" (Laughter.)

PERFECT CURES.

At another part of the table there stood a cardboard box. When opened it contained a packet of small lozenges and a bottle of gargle. The letter enclosed explains that the sender has seen it announced that Mr. Gladstone has some hoarseness in his throat, and that the prescriptions from which they are made had been in the family for many a generation—(laughter)—and that the writer's great grandfather, who was a minister, and, suffered greatly from sore throat, used them regularly. It was added—"The gargle and the lozenges are not to be taken at the same time." (Laughter). Pills and all manner of medicines were also sent to Mr. Gladstone whenever it was announced that he was ill; but occasionally when they were not acknowledged, a letter was received saying that the writer would be extremely glad were "Mr. Gladstone to state whether or not he found the pills effective." (Laughter.) They had, therefore, to be very cautious to whom they replied. The contents of another little cardboard box, when discovered from under some cotton wool, revealed a rose-bud tied with a shamrock and a little slip with "blessings from an Irish peasant" but with no name attached which was always a sign of genuineness.

CHILDREN.

Letters also came from little children, "wishing very much for an autograph." If these seemed genuine spontaneous effusions, Mr. Gladstone liked to answer them himself. When this was done, it was sometimes found that the parents sent the letter to the local journal, and shoals of letters from children arrived from all quarters of the globe.

AUTOGRAPHS—A STRANGE FACT.

Young ladies in American schools were in the habit of sending their autograph albums, but these were invariably returned, as Mr. Gladstone was altogether against giving autographs. He thought the only thing that once made Mr. Gladstone cross was when he was asked for his autograph. There were a certain number of letters from authors, and since Mr. Gladstone wrote his criticism on "Robert Elsmere," innumerable ladies had written asking for criticism on their works, while some had requested him to write the preface. There were also many poems sent in, and being aware of Mr. Gladstone's knowledge of music songs, sacred and comic, were contributed and hosts of letters asking for subscriptions were daily received by Mr. Gladstone. He, therfore, only subscribed to objects in places where he was locally connected. Then there were applications to found all sorts of institutions, and for permission to name houses and babies after him. Large numbers of letters were also received from working men.

MRS. GLADSTONE'S SHARE.

All the correspondence was arranged in bundles, and Mrs. Gladstone usually visited the rooms and carried off the charity correspondence, which she locked into, and in many cases took much trouble with, often raising subscriptions in deserving cases, not the least generous of her subscribers frequently being Tories who believed Mr. Gladstone was the very devil incarnate. (Laughter. After the letters had all been arranged they were conveyed—with the exception of those consigned to the waste-paper basket—to Mr. Gladstone, who would look over them. A few he would take out, and the remainder he could mark with a kind of short hand which his secretaries very well understood. The letters were then taken back to the secretarial room and answered, it being eight o'clock often before they were completed. This went on daily during Mr. Gladstone's tenure of office, and at the end of each day the private secretary always knew that there would be another 150 letters awaiting at No. 10 Downing Street the following morning.

The longest reach of railway without a curve is that of the New Argentine Pacific Railway from Buenos Ayres to the foot of the Andes. For 211 miles it is without a single curve, and has no cutting or embankment deeper than two or three feet. It is intended to carry this line ultimately over the Andes into Chili.

LORD WOLSELEY ON A SOLDIER'S LIFE.

LORD WOLSELEY contributes the following article to the *Fortnightly Review* :—

Mr. Ruskin tells us that "all healthy men like fighting, and like the sense of danger. All brave women like to hear of their fighting, and of their facing danger." No doubt there are thousands of our soldiers who do like war simply for the healthy pleasures it brings with it. The good Roman Catholic takes a sort of pride it in his rigorous abstention from meat for two days a week at this season of the year. The smoker, if a strict observer of Lent, will even go without his cigar. He does so, not because he believes the Almighty takes any special interest in the particular nature of the food he supports life with, but because he believes it to be in accordance with God's wish that he should practise self-denial in everything. Hence the satisfaction which this self-denial affords him. It is very much the same with the Alpine climber, the chamois-hunter, and the winter sportsman in the back woods of Canada. There is not much real pleasure secured, no great amount of satisfaction experienced except where there has been a strain upon the powers of endurance which calls for a determined exercise of great self-denial. The greater the hardships and privations, the more serious and perhaps appalling the dangers successfully surmounted, the more intense the satisfaction. I might even say, there can be none of that pleasure, the remembrance of which in after life seems to "cover you up like a blanket," where no actual pain has been endured. If this be true of the traveller, the mountain-climber, and the sportsmen bent on their own pleasure, how much more so is it true of the soldier who has the intense satisfaction of feeling that all his sufferings are on behalf of that glorious abstract idea which is symbolised by the magic words of Queen and country?

Yes, the soldier's life is worth living. But to believe in this you must expel from its supreme place among the recognised objects of existence that greed of gain which seems now to have fastened, like a cancerous sore, upon most of the professions and callings of men outside the Army, the Navy, and the Church. This mad and restless longing for wealth at any price, and for the luxury wealth can purchase, is eating away the manly heart of the English nation. It has become a religion, with its apostles and its writers, aye, even with its poets. A specious rhetoric tries to blind men to the effeminacy its teaching engenders, but seeks to hide. It derides the lessons which the history of the rise and fall of the great nations of antiquity conveys. Its one great commandment is "Be rich."

As yet there are happily thousands, yes hundreds of thousands in these islands who have not bent the knee to this modern and most loathsome of Baals. In order that man should learn to despise "the manly art of self-defence," a new idol has been created for this modern philosophy, the idol of human life. Every practice that can in any way tend to endanger life or limb must be condemned. Those who do not hesitate to immure in unhealthy factories hundreds of men, women, and children in order that they, the speculative employers, may become rich and leave large fortunes behind them, complain of the brutality of football, and pass laws to stop prize-fighting. This maudlin philosophy strikes at the foundations upon which great nations are built, and from which spring the manly strength and courage of their sons.

One night, in that dismal winter of 1854-55, the Russians forced their way into our second parallel, and having driven out the overworked handful of men on guard there, held it for some short space of time. When we, in our turn, drove them back helter-skelter to their own lines, and re-occupied the parallel, we found on its extreme left, where it dipped down into the Woronzoff ravine, one of our sentries at his post. The enemy had not had enough time to spread out as far as his post, although they had gone very near it. He was not, however, one of those who run before they have been actually attacked. He saw that his comrades had bolted in a panic, and he must have fully recognised the danger he was in of being surrounded and taken prisoner. When found at his post, coolly looking over the parapet towards the Redan, as his orders were, he said that he had been posted there by his officer, and had no intention of leaving his post until he had been properly relieved. His coolness and high sense of duty made a deep impression upon my young mind at the time. No marshal's baton was in his knapsack; he expected nothing, he got nothing. It was by accident only that his gallant conduct on that dark winter's night was even known to anyone; but he must have had the satisfactory consciousness in his heart that he had done his duty. How many are the heroic deeds which are never heard of! How deep, how sincere has been the devotion to duty of scores whose names are unknown! That man deserved the V.C. more than many who obtain it by asking for it, and by enlarging upon their own deeds of heroism in order to obtain it. It is, I think, a pity that by regulation the fact of a man asking for the V.C. should not debar him from obtaining it. The consciousness that what a soldier endures is endured with no personal object in view, but from a lofty sense of duty to Queen and country, is more than food to the hungry. It brightens life at its worst moments, and it elevates the commonplace soldier to a position which his mental superior in civil life can rarely attain even with difficulty.

How many soldiers and sailors have died nobly, whose very names have been forgotten because they have found no poet, no historian, to record their noble actions! How many have survived to find their achievements attributed to others, or at least to obtain neither reward nor recognition! This is a reflection that must make many blush whose deeds—perhaps less commendable—have been trumpeted in despatches, and loaded with honours and rewards. Many, indeed, have been the brave men who, after great services to the State, have died in peace unknown to fame! Their pride and modesty combined to prevent those services being recognised by the country they loved and served so well.

The world without active patriotism and devotion to duty, would be a world without poetry, without beauty, but if, wanting in that sturdy valour which both causes and enables its possessor to fight for his country, the world would indeed be but "blank chaos come again." Patriotism is in my opinion the mother of all the virtues. All that is best and noblest in man, is cradled in the love of home and country. From it springs that martial glory, without which no nation can be great or last long. But, for this glory, which, like the forest tree, takes root and spreads, the nation must pay in blood, the blood of her bravest sons. Happy the country which has devoted soldiers and sailors always ready to die for her, and thrice happy those who fall fighting in their country's cause. Man's brief spell of life here is soon over. For each of us, the day approaches quickly when the spirit must leave this frail body "of crumbling bones and windy dust." When the end comes, the soldier who can truthfully say that he has striven with all his mind and strength to do his duty to Queen and country with honest, humble loyalty will, I believe, realise that he has truly served his God, and that the life he consecrated to the service of England was certainly worth living.

GERMAN LOYALTY.

THE President of the Lower House, on April 30, opened the first sitting after the Easter holidays by reading a letter from Herr von Botticher, Vice-President of the Cabinet, inviting the members of both Houses of the Landtag to be present in the Lower House at eight the same evening to hear a Message from the King. This communication caused general astonishment, many members having expected that the new Income Tax Bill, mentioned in the King's Speech, would at least have been laid on the table of the House. Herren Rickert and Richter, the leaders of the National Liberal party, expressed their surprise in very strong terms. Herr Rickert declared it to be an unheard-of want of consideration for the members of the House to call them together after several weeks' holiday, only to disperse them on the same evening. Herr Rickter entirely agreed with him, especially as the members of the Upper House had been previously informed of the closing of the session. He added: "A Parliamentary body is not a military troop, to be 'alarmed' at pleasure." After deciding on some petitions, the House adjourned.

THE Russian Government has given orders for the construction of two gigantic ironclads, the Gangoute and the Emperor Nicholas. Both these ships are of larger tonnage than any yet existing in the Imperial Navy, and are being built according to the plans of M. Leontjeff, the Chief Constructor of the Russian Navy.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER HOME.—Of all the petty annoyances incidental to life in India none are so trying to the temper or so conducive to the multiplication of Adjectives as PRICKLY HEAT.

Friction by hand or friendly posts and corners relieve one moment to make it worse the next, and were it not that KEMP & Co. provide a remedy for every ill, and PRICKLY HEAT in particular, life would be unbearable. Their "COAL TAR" SOAP at 12 as. per packet of 3 tablets, if used daily, soothes the irritability of the skin, and makes life worth living again.

For those who prefer a Dusting Powder, KEMP & Co.'s THYMOLITE at Re. 1 per box is admirable and wonderfully efficacious.

GRAYDON'S SHELLS AND HIGH EXPLOSIVES.

A MILITARY correspondent sends to the *Times* a long effusion on Graydon's shells and high explosives considered as bursting charges :—

High explosives, such as gun-cotton, dynamite, and melinite, he writes, cannot be used as the propelling power of cannon, for their violent disruptive force would burst the gun. It has, however, long been sought to overcome the difficulties which prevent its general adoption as a bursting charge for projectiles. The Germans and French are said to have vanquished these difficulties to a certain extent, the former using gun-cotton and the latter melinite. To what extent, however, the former have satisfied themselves that their invention can be practically utilized I cannot say, while I know that the latter have suffered from several serious accidents. The difficulties to which I refer are these—in dynamite or other nitro-glycerine compounds when mixed with sawdust or infusorial earth the glycerine after a time oozes out and becomes so sensitive that it explodes with the slightest shock. The high explosive is likewise apt to be fired by the excessive heat generated alike by the propelling charge and by the friction of the projectile in passing out of the bore at an extreme velocity. The result of such premature explosion is apt to be the destruction of the gun. Lieutenant Graydon's invention prevents the premature explosion either by shock or heat. Moreover, he so controls the explosion that it cannot take place till after the shell has penetrated some distance into the object fired at, whether an iron plate, a masonry wall, or an earthen parapet. The effect of his invention, therefore is to secure not only safety, but an infinitely more powerful explosion than has yet been obtained, for by his system the shell is exploded in the hole made by the shell which is, as it were, tamped.

EXTREME SIMPLICITY.

This invention possesses the merit of extreme simplicity. The dynamite charge consists of half-inch cubes wrapped in water and air-proof envelopes made of paper dipped in paraffin or other similar material. Thus the glycerine which may exude does so in minute quantities, which are isolated from each other. In large shells these cubes are separated into small compartments by transverse plates of thin metal, paper, or wood, the plates being perforated, as is also the tube running in the direction of the longitudinal axis of the shell, and containing quick-burning powder, to which is attached the fuse. The cavity of the shell is lined with asbestos—a non-conductor of heat; there is also a wad of asbestos between the powder charge and the base of the shell. Thus not only is heat excluded, but also shock is diminished by the asbestos.

The action of the "striker" is delayed for a minute but appreciable space of time by means of a stout spiral spring, which must be fully compressed before the fulminating powder is ignited. It is evident that the distance to which the shell has penetrated before explosion must be affected by the velocity of the shell, and the penetrability of the material fired at. How important it is that a shell should penetrate some distance before bursting may be gathered from the fact that a shell containing 100lb. of dynamite bursting immediately on contact with an iron plate would produce less effect than 2lb. of dynamite exploded after the shell had penetrated a few inches.

THE INVENTOR'S ASSESSMENT.

Lieutenant Graydon claims for his invention the following merits :—1. The dynamite is safe to keep and handle; it may be immersed in water till needed, without deterioration. 2. It is applicable to all shells and all guns, from the smallest to the largest shell-firing gun, and can be fired without risk to the gun or gunners with a full charge. 3. A shell thus loaded produces incalculably larger results than one loaded with powder and provided with the ordinary fuse. If this latter contention can be sustained, the result will be that comparatively small guns will produce as great results as the largest guns fired according to the present system. Hence the expenditure on ordnance will be largely diminished, and many guns now considered useless against heavily-armoured ships will be able to destroy them. In support of Lieutenant Graydon's assertions, I will give a summary of some experiments in the United States. In August, 1886, a board of artillery officers experimented with his system at San Francisco. The gun used was a 4·5-inch siege gun. The board reported that Lieutenant Graydon's claim had been fully demonstrated, while two out of the three members expressed a conviction that the invention might be safely used with any gun in the service. The board also recommended that a trial should be made with guns of large calibre. In December, 1887, experiments were resumed at Sandy Hook in the presence of the Permanent Ordnance Board. The gun, of 23,000lb. weight, was an Ames' 7-inch wrought iron muzzle-loading rifle. The powder was Du Pont's hexagonal E and F, density 1,750. The projectile was a bitpointed shell open at the rear, where it was closed by a bronze plug, and weighed 122lb. The bursting charge of dynamite was 2 and 2-3lb.

EFFECTS ON TARGETS.

The target was a section of an iron turret 14 inches thick in two plates of seven inches. The plates, front and rear, were subdivided into two plates by horizontal planes perpendicular to the face of the target, but so placed as to cause the plates to break joint with each other. The turret was covered with an iron roof three inches thick, and weighing 30,900lb. It was made up of three plates secured to each other and to the wall of the turret by numerous one inch and three-quarter inch bolts. The height of the target was 10ft. 2in., its section was 18ft. 6in., and its total estimated weight was 240,000lb. The first shot struck the target glancing about two-thirds of its height from the ground with the following effect :—The point of the shell scooped out an indentation three inches deep, and the dynamite caused the roof to fly off 25 feet to the rear, broke 12 bolts, and made a crack ten inches long in the front plate and 18 inches long in the rear plate. In fact, the turret was almost wrecked.

The second shot struck an indentation one inch deep previously made by an empty cast-iron shell, deepening the depression to 3½ inches, continued the crack made by the first shot upwards to top bolt-hole and downwards to horizontal joint. Two horizontal cracks were also made. This shot, also a glancing one, struck the target 16 inches below the first shot and widened the tow fissures, caused between two covering seven-inch plates by the first shot, from five to seven inches. Numerous bolts were also broken. In short the turret was considered to be practically destroyed. The third shot, struck in the mark made by the second shot, and was an end-on shot, and penetrated the first plate and made an indentation one inch deep in second plate making the latter bulge to the rear. To quote the words of the official report, "Front plate broken, a piece 2ft. 11in. by 3ft. 3in. being thrown to left of target, a distance of 18 feet. Cracks in rear plate opened five new cracks about nine inches long made, and the plate opposite to the point struck bulged out to the rear three inches."

This shot completely destroyed the left side of the turret. The two main seven-inch plates composing the turret were further separated and numbers of bolts were blown off.

NAVAL OFFICERS' OPINIONS.

The board reported that Lieutenant Graydon had substantiated his two main points as follows :—He fired a dynamite shell from a heavy rifled cannon with the full service charge without injury to the cannon. He obtained full penetration before the explosion of the dynamite. How highly naval officers of experience think of the invention may be gathered from the fact that in a report made by Admiral Condy Porter, of the United States Navy, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated July 18, 1888, occurs the following passage :—"Graydon's shell would prove a powerful weapon against any class of vessel." A few weeks ago Bills were introduced into the United States Senate and House of Representatives for building two steel rams, each armed with four ten-inch rifles throwing shells filled with some high explosive. Our own Government likewise think well of the invention, for authority has already been given to the Ordnance Committee, and the Committee on High Explosives to inquire into the matter. Before quitting the subject of the Graydon shell, I may mention the following conclusive fact as to the immunity of a shell loaded with dynamite in the manner we have described from premature explosion from either shock or heat. I have it on the authority of Lieutenant Graydon that shells loaded with dynamite in accordance with his system have been fired without fuses, with the result that on striking the target the shells were broken up without ony explosion of the dynamite. The cubes having been picked up were subsequently fired in a shell provided with a fuse and duly exploded. I will conclude with a few words about that great desideratum, a time-fuse for shrapnel fired at long ranges. He claims to have overcome this difficulty and to be able to produce a time-fuse which can be made to explode with certainty at ranges much beyond those which are at present used. The fuse is ignited by the initial discharge of the gun, not by the powder flame, but by the fuse proper striking a fulminate cap. The fuse thus ignited continues to burn for a certain number of seconds and then communicates with the bursting charge of either powder or high explosive.

THE WASHINGTON CELEBRATION AT NEW YORK.

THE first day of the Centennial Celebration in New York (Monday, 29th ult.), passed off with conspicuous success.

The *Standard* correspondent says :—New York to-day contains the entire population of the United States which can be mobilised. Connecticut, for example, has sent one hundred and twenty-five thousand men. No corner of the nation is so remote as to be without representation. No accurate census of the number of visitors is possible, but probably two millions of people witnessed the parade of sixty thousand troops. The spectators displayed a liveliness singularly unlike the ordinary demeanour of Americans. The extent to which the delirium of patriotic joy extends may be inferred from the fact that the evening journal which has the largest circulation is published to-day in red, white, and blue. The opening religious service was especially interesting from the fact that it closely followed the example set on April 30, 1789, and General Harrison sat in Washington's pew. Literary exercises followed on the spot where Washington took the inaugural oath. Whittier's noble poem was well read by Clarence Bowen, the modest and indefatigable Secretary of the Committee of Arrangements for the entire festival. Mr. Depew's oration will rank among his finest efforts. He said the solemn ceremonial of the first inauguration was not an accident, but a result. He added :—"We stand to-day upon the dividing line between the first and second century Constitutional Government. There are no clouds overhead, and no convulsions under our feet. We reverently return thanks to Almighty God for the past, with confident and hopeful promise march upon sure ground towards the future. The simple facts of these hundred years paralyse the imagination, and we contemplate the vast accumulations of the century with awe and pride. Our population has grown from four to sixty-five millions. Its centre, moving westward five hundred miles since 1789, is eloquent with the founding of cities and the birth of States. New settlements, clearing the forests, and subduing the prairies, and adding four millions to the few thousands of farms which were the support of Washington's Republic, create one of the great garnaries of the world, and open exhaustless reservoirs of national wealth. The infant industries, which the first act of our first Administration sought to encourage, now give remunerative employment to more people than inhabited the Republic at the beginning of Washington's Presidency. The grand total of their annual output, of seven thousand millions of dollars in value, places the United States first among the manufacturing countries of the earth. One-half the total mileage of all the railroads, and one-quarter of all the telegraph lines of the world within our borders, testify to the volume, variety, and value of an internal commerce which makes these States, if need be independent and self-supporting. These hundred years of development under favouring political conditions have brought the sum of our national wealth to a figure which has passed the result of a thousand years for the Motherland herself, otherwise the richest of modern Empires. Only two hundred and sixty-nine years after the little band of pilgrims landed on Plymouth Rock, our people, numbering less than one-fifteenth of the inhabitants of the globe, do one-third of its mining, one-fourth of its manufacturing, one-fifth of its agriculture, and own one-sixth of its wealth. Many have been the changes among the Royal families and the Governments of Europe; but to-day the American people, after all the dazzling developments of the century, are still happily living under the Government of Washington. The Constitution during all that period has been amended only upon the lines laid down in the original instrument, and in conformity with the recorded opinions of the Fathers. The first great addition was the incorporation of a Bill of Rights and the last the embedding into the Constitution of the immortal principle of the Declaration of Independence—of the equality of all men before the law. No crisis has been too perilous for its powers, no evolution too rapid for its adaptation, and no expansion beyond its easy grasp and administration. It has assimilated divers nationalities with warring traditions, customs, conditions, and languages, imbued them with its spirit, and won their passionate loyalty and love. The sun of our destiny is still rising, and its rays illumine vast territories as yet unoccupied and undeveloped, and which are to be the happy homes of millions of people. The questions which affect the powers of government and the expansion or limitation of the authority of the Federal Constitution are so completely settled, and so unanimously approved, that our political divisions produce only the healthy antagonism of parties which is necessary for the preservation of liberty. Our institutions furnish the full equipment of shield and spear for the battles of freedom, and absolute protection against every danger which threatens the welfare of the people will always be found in the intelligence which appreciates their value, and the courage and morality with which their powers, are exercised. The spirit of Washington fills the executive office. Presidents may not rise to the full measure of his greatness, but they must not fall below his standard of public duty and obligations. His life and character, conscientiously studied and thoroughly understood by coming generations, will be for them a liberal education for private life and public station, for citizenship and patriotism for love and devotion to union and liberty. With their inspiring past and splendid present, the people of these United States, heirs of a hundred years, marvellously rich in all which adds to the glory and greatness of a nation, with an abiding trust in the stability and elasticity of their Constitution, and an abounding faith in themselves, hail the coming century with hope and joy."

As President Harrison rose and advanced to the front of the platform, there was an outburst of cheering, and dozens of camels were pointed at him from the surrounding windows and housetops. He stood still for a moment while the crowd cheered, thus giving the photographers an excellent opportunity. He began speaking before the crowd could be silenced so that his opening words could not be heard. When order was restored, he said :—"Mr. Depew has brought before us incidents of the ceremonies of the great inauguration of the great Washington. We seem to be part of the admiring and most adoring throng that filled these streets a hundred years ago to greet the always inspiring presence of Washington. He was the incarnation of duty. He teaches us to-day this great lesson: that those who would associate their names with events that shall outlive the century can only do so by the highest consecration to duty. He was like the captain who goes to sea and throws overboard his cargo of rags that he may gain safety and deliverance for his imperilled fellow-men. Washington seemed to come to the discharge of the duties of his high office impressed with a great sense of his unfamiliarity with the position newly thrust upon him, modestly doubtful of his own ability but trusting implicity in his hopefulness, to that God who rules the world, presides in the conscience of nations, and has power to control human events. We have made marvellous progress in material wants since then; but the stately and enduring shaft that we have built at the national Capitol at Washington, symbolises the fact that he is still the first American citizen." The President's remarks were interrupted by cheers, especially his reference to the rescue of the Danmark's passengers and crew. As he sat down the air was rent by applause. Then came cries for Mr. Morton, which the Vice-President acknowledged by rising and bowing. Archbishop Corrigan's benediction concluded the "exercises."

The parade started punctually at ten. It may be said without exaggeration, the *Daily News* correspondent telegraphs, that for the whole of the seven miles of its march the procession moved, so to speak between two living walls. From the pavements to the housetops the onlookers stood in compact masses, the sidewalks were thronged; every doorway was filled, and every window was crammed; while eager sightseers peered in long rows from every roof. Around, above, and below them, streaming from every projection, and floating from numberless flagstaffs, were the American colours in every conceivable form. Such a waving, tossing sea of bunting has assuredly never been seen in an American city. The President stood at the reviewing stand in Madison-square, surrounded by a crowd of national, state, and city dignitaries—judges, senators, congressmen, governors, and others. For many hours the endless line tramped past, and it was near nightfall before the last regiment had gone by.

In continuation of the celebration of the Washington Centenary a grand industrial and civic parade was held on Wednesday under the command of the Chief Marshal Major-General Daniel Butterfield, late United States Volunteers. It is estimated that 80,000 persons took part in the procession, which, starting from Fifty-seventh-streets, passed through Fifth-avenue, Waverley-place, and Broadway to Canal-street. President Harrison reviewed the procession from a stand.

THE *Times* is informed on good authority that at the forthcoming meeting of the Suez Canal Company, to be held on May 6, the directors will recommend the division of the shares into a Five Per Cent. Preference Stock and a Deferred Stock, the latter to take the balance of the sum available for division. The coming dividend is likely to exceed any that has previously been paid. The receipts for the first quarter of this year are two millions of francs more than those of the corresponding period last year.

ANTIQUE AND HISTORICAL SHOES.

THE interesting Exhibition of "Antique and Historical Shoes" now open in London, writes the *Daily News*, furnishes many pretty examples of the influence woman has had in shaping the shoe and slipper. Out of 212 specimens, varying in form from the Anglo-Saxon unshaped leather covering to the mediæval embroidered velvet heelles shoe, from the Early Tudor velvet broad-toed shoe with slashes of silk, down to the dainty modern shoe and slipper, the influence of woman is unmistakably apparent. Ladies have an infinite variety of choice in colour and in decoration with ribbons and bows, while gentlemen are limited to the everlasting sombre black. Of foreign shoes, there are Chinese, Indian, Turkish, Norwegian, Armenian, and French, and clogs from Damascus. Next, there are Canadian, Persian, Rhodian, Greek and Papal shoes; and a great variety, furnishing a complete history of the boot as worn in England from the earliest down to the new shoe of yesterday. A quaint pair of foreign shoes are numbered 52-3, Dutch, with embroidered tops, pointed with tips of silver. The shamrock tongue boot (74) was made by a man who put sixty stitches into every inch of work, and the figure of the shamrock was worked with a single hair. The high-heeled shoes are no modern invention; they go back to the earliest Henry, and the top piece is often no bigger than a shilling, shaped like a heart. Three-and-a-half inches is the fashionable height of a heel now; but specimens are shown with heels one inch higher, though the top piece is larger, measuring 1½ in. by 1½ in. The curvature of the heel is now very graceful, and a great advance as an art study of the earlier form. There may be traced amongst the exhibits the gradual growth of the heel. In the time of Charles I. there sprang into existence the terrible Jack boot the picturesque boot of the Cavalier and formidable boot of the Puritan with prodigious top. The heel reappeared in the lady's boot of the time of Charles II. and a curious specimen has a prodigious bow like the bands of a Puritan preacher fastened with a buckle on the instep. There was no decisive form of toe until quite modern times. In the reign of Richard II. all boots and shoes were peaked, the points being stuffed with wool; and, from six inches in length, they grew so long as to be fastened round the knee. In early Tudor times the toes were allowed plenty of room, and the boots and shoes were of softest velvets, often padded with wool; in the time of the two Charles's the toes were made square; in Georgian times the pointed form became prevalent; five years ago the fashion was for square toes; but now the pointed toe is again most favoured. How the boot, the shoe, and the slipper came to be in the exact form now worn may be very pleasantly traced amongst the two hundred odd specimens on exhibition. Amongst the curiosities are the first pair—the baby shoes—worn by George III., made of satin; a shoe of the Duchesse de Longueville, three inches in length; Queen Adelaide's slipper, Queen Anne's shoe, William IV.'s Coronation shoe, Queen Elizabeth's shoes, and a shoe of Mary Queen of Scots, a very pretty thing in stamped leather. Perhaps the most remarkable boots are those once belonging to Henry VIII., and worn by him at his meeting with Francis of France, on the Field of the Cloth of Gold. The upper portions are of crimson velvet embroidered in gold; the soles are shod with wrought iron, full of hob nails, and there are hinges to allow of the play of the soles; the sides of the shoes and heels are of silver. Hogarth's shoe is there, between Queen Adelaide's slipper and the Claimant's "last," which was produced at the trial. Many pretty shoes are there belonging to well-known ladies of a former century; Miss Wescoat's, Mrs. Geldart's, Miss Lucy Nunn's wedding shoes of 1756; Lady Rodney's silk shoes; Miss Ogilvey's mauve kid shoes, bearing her name on the lining; and Rosie Anderson's shoe. A beaded shoe—the beads being threaded on horse hair—of the time of Charles II, has the name of "Blanche" on the lining. A pair of Cromwell's Jack boots, which he left behind him after the sack of Ockwell Manor House, are hanging up, most formidable boots, from which relic-hunters have cut bits; the heels are made of twenty separate pieces of leather, fastened together with spikes of wood. There are interesting collection also of bows worn on the shoes of ladies, of buckles worn by both sexes, and of spurs, as well as crusading shoes, worn by men. This unique exhibition was brought together by Mrs. Joseph Box, to whose taste and enterprise it does much credit.

ALTERATIONS IN THE LAWS OF CRICKET.

THE annual meeting of the Marylebone Cricket Club was held on Wednesday, 1st inst., afternoon in the pavilion at Lord's; the Duke of Buccleuch presiding over a large gathering of members. The report of the committee showed that in 1888 3,109 members paid as against 3,033 in 1887; abroad. 184; life members, 220; total 3,513. During the past year thirty members had died and thirteen retired. The whole of the purchase-money for the nursery was paid, and the club entirely free from debt. During the past season 147 matches were played. Of these 75 were won, 25 lost, 44 drawn, and 5 abandoned owing to the weather. The proceedings were private, but it is understood that the meeting fully empowered the committee to carry out their proposed plan of building a new pavilion.

Afterwards the meeting became special to consider the proposed alterations in the laws of cricket, which were :—(1) To substitute five balls an over for four; (2) A bowler may change ends as often as he likes, but cannot bowl two overs in succession; and (3) On the third day of a match, and in a one-daymatch at any time, the inside may declare their innings at an end. Mr. Perkins stated that the views of all the counties had been obtained on the several points, and there was an immense preponderance of opinion in favour of the changes. Surrey, however, could not see their way to support any of the three proposals, and Essex were opposed to all three; while Notts, though supporting the other two, were divided on the question of five balls an over. It was arranged to take the three points in order, and on it being moved "To substitute five balls an over for four," Mr. Denzil Onslow proposed as an amendment that the law should remain as it stood. Mr. C. Marsham supported the amendment, which, however, only received the votes of five members, the alteration in the law being carried by an overwhelming majority. The proposals as to the bowler changing ends as often as he likes, providing he does not bowl two overs in succession, and the inside declaring their innings at an end, were carried unanimously without discussion. All the three alterations in the laws will come into force at once.

The new President of the M. C. C. is Sir Henry James. The ballot for the vacant places on the committee resulted in the election of the Duke of Buccleuch, Lord Hawke, Mr. A. W. Ridley, and Mr. John Shuter.

ROMANTIC ELOPEMENT.

AT the Eastbourne Sessions on April 26 a remarkable elopement case was investigated. An Eastbourne wood merchant named Smith, of St. Anthony, Tower Hill, Eastbourne, charged a young gipsy named Andrew Dighton, with unlawfully eloping with his daughter, Caroline Smith. Mr. Smith stated that his daughter was under eighteen years of age, and had manifested a strange passion for the young gipsy, who is good-looking youth about her own age. Mrs. Smith sent her daughter out shopping, but instead of going the errands she went to the gipsy and urged him to elope with her from Eastbourne. Dighton strongly refused, but Carcline Smith pleaded so passionately with her gipsy lover that he was forced to submit, and they left Eastbourne secretly, taking with them a small tent. They could not pitch the tent the first night, so they sought shelter under a hedge. They tramped day after day and camped out at night in the Sussex lanes. The runaways passed on to Brighton, Uckfield, Tunbridge Wells, and Woolwich followed by the father and the police; but it was not until the girl was found living with Dighton in the tent on Plumpstead Marshes that Detective Goldsack caught up with them. There Miss Smith and her paramour protested strongly against returning to Eastbourne, and Dighton was arrested. The magistrate discharged the gipsy, who pleaded that the girl had proposed and urged the elopement against his will, and that he did not know that she was under eighteen. Miss Smith did not allow her adventures to rest even with the termination of the case, for a scene in the streets followed the discharge of the gipsy. The girl struggled violently to free herself from her father's grasp, and loudly appealed to be allowed to join Dighton at his tent. The girl's excitement and appeals created much sympathy among the crowd that witnessed the incident.

INTELLIGENCE received in Vienna from Constantinople states that five hundred Armenians, natives of Much, some of whom only lately arrived in the Turkish capital, made a great demonstration at the Porte on May 2nd, and presented a petition to Kiail Pacha, stating that a body of Khurds near Much recently outraged and burned a young Armenian girl in the presence of her parents. They clamorousiy demanded satisfaction, and on leaving the Grand Vizier's presence threatened that, should reparation not be made, they would call upon Russia to annex their territory.

GLIMPSES OF PARLIAMENT.

MR MATTHEW'S SALARY.

PARLIAMENT reassembled on Monday (29 ult.), and after several questions had been put and answered, Supply was taken up. On the vote of £79,668 for the salaries and expenses of the Home Office, Mr J. Ellis moved the reduction of the vote by £1,000, part of the salary of the Home Secretary, remarking that the management of the right hon. gentleman had been deleterious to the public service, particularly with reference to Sir Charles Warren and the disturbances in Trafalgar Square. Mr W. Redmond supported the proposed reduction in order, he said, to give the Home Secretary an opportunity for making clear his opinions as to the political relations between this country and the neighbouring country of Ireland. If the right hon. gentleman did not explain, he would be inclined to move to take away his salary altogether, in which event the right hon. gentleman would not remain much longer in office. He would do so because he considered that the right hon. gentleman held Separatist views—(laughter)—and because he did not think it compatible with the holding of the office of Home Secretary that the gentleman occupying that position should entertain opinions in favour of Home Rule, which, as every hon. gentleman opposite knew, meant the disintegration of the British Empire, and the general overthrow of the power and glory of England. This led to a long discussion concerning the connection of several Government officials with the *Times* case. Mr. Labouchere wished to know why Mr. Anderson had not been reprimanded by the Home Secretary for committing a breach of the rules applicable to civil servants, by sending a letter to the *Times*, bearing on the work of his department, without the permission of the head of that department? The motion for the reduction was rejected by 119 votes to 70.

MINISTERS' SALARIES TOO HIGH.

On a vote of £48,751 for the department of the Treasury, Mr. Labouchere moved the reduction of the vote by £6,000, being £3,000 off the salaries of the First Lord of the Treasury and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. There was nothing personal, he said, in his proposal, and he considered the First Lord and the Chancellor of the Exchequer the very best Ministers that could be conceived. (Laughter.) But he considered the salaries of Ministers too high. The salaries appeared to be fixed in a haphazard fashion, for some Ministers were paid £2,000, and some £5,000. The latter was a much higher payment than was given to any foreign Ministers, while the cost of living in England was probably less than elsewhere.

This motion was lost by 100 votes to 30.

WORKING MEN AS MINE INSPECTORS.

Mr. W. B. M'Laren called attention at a later hour to the conduct of the Inspector of Mines in Lanarkshire. What he had to say was founded a good deal upon what had been published in the papers by Mr. Keir Hardy, who was the agent or secretary of the Miners' Union in the south-west of Scotland. He wished to impress upon the Government the extreme importance of appointing working men as assistant inspectors of mines. He considered that working men who had had real practical experience of earning their living in mines should be appointed inspectors.

The Home Secretary said that he had no objection to appointing working-men inspectors, but he would not appoint any one who had not the scientific knowledge necessary to superintend the ventilation, see that it was safe, and give advice to owners and men, and enforce his views upon the owners and men with the necessary weight and authority. If a working man had these qualifications, he would be delighted to appoint him.

BUSINESS ALMOST AT A STANDSTILL.

There was nothing of special interest in the questions addressed to the Ministers on Tuesday, 30th ult., and the debate that followed was equally dull. The Government have decided to hold morning sittings on Tuesday and Fridays for the remainder of the session, and to dispense with the twelve o'clock rule whenever it happens to suit their purpose. The Gladstonians endeavoured to avert the nuisance by a compromise. They offerred to give up one of the private members' days altogether if the other were allowed to stand as at present. But the Government would listen to no suggested alteration of their plan, and they would grant no special facilities for any member who happened to be incommoded by the proposed change. Mr. Goschen made it abundantly clear that all available time will be needed for Supply, when he referred to the extraordinary amount of time that is now required for the consideration of the Estimates. In six hours on Monday night only two votes were obtained. Since the session began, indeed, it has taken twelve sittings to get thirty-four votes, although in previous years it was not unusual to obtain an average of eight or nine at night. Mr John Morley interpreted this mild statement of fact into a "bringing of charges" against the Opposition, and there was wild cheering from the Opposition bench over this astounding way of looking at the matter. Mr. Picton then accused the Government of a "conspiracy" against private members and against the Welsh people, and moved an amendment excluding the 14th of May—Mr. Dillwyn's day—from the operation of the motion, and Mr. Bowen Rowland seconded the amendment. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, however resisted it, and when a division was taken the amendment was rejected by 188 votes to 118. Ultimately the motion for the morning sittings was agreed by 203 votes to 102.

NO RELIEF FOR LEASEHOLDERS.

On Wednesday, 1st inst., Mr. H. W. Lawson moved the second reading of the Leaseholders Enfranchisement Bill. He submitted to the House that the circumstances had entirely changed since the last attempt at legislation upon this important subject. The object of the present bill was to give urban lessees, who had a genuine interest in their holdings, the power of purchasing the fee simple upon fair and equitable terms. Viscount Lymington moved, as an amendment, "That this House decline to consider the question of leasehold enfranchisement until it has had an opportunity of considering the report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the subject of town holdings." Mr. Mathews said the Government opposed the bill in principle because it was unjust, and because it would establish for the first time the precedent of taking a man's property for other than public purposes. The Government also resisted the bill because the proposal was premature, seeing that the House had not received and considered the report of a committee on the subject which had been sitting for three years. The House then divided upon Lord Lymington's amendment, when the numbers were :—For the amendment, 186 against 157; Government majority, 29. The bill was thus rejected.

MR. BRIGHT TAKES HIS SEAT.

In the House of Commons on Thursday, 2nd inst., Mr. J. A. Bright, introduced by Mr. Powell Williams and Mr. Jesse Collings, took his seat for the Central Division of Birmingham amid loud Unionist cheers. The name of the hon. gentleman had been returned to the Speaker as Albert John, instead of John Albert; but upon lord Wolverstone rising in his place and certifying that the gentleman elected was John Albert Bright, the Speaker intimated that the hon. member thus identified might come up to the table.

Mr. Bright, as a Quaker, affirmed instead of "swearing," and he was detained some time at the table until the clerk produced from a receptacle on the Opposition side the form of affirmation. The necessary preliminaries having at length been complied with, Mr. Bright took his seat, but immediately afterwards went down to the Bar of the house, and remained there in conversation with Mr. Illingworth.

FOREIGN POLICY.

The Budget resolutions were agreed to after a considerable amount of discussion, and the House then went into Committee of Supply on a vote of £60,366 for the Foreign Office. The House divided on a proposal by Mr. Jennings to reduce the vote, but the motion was lost. The members then entered into a debate on a motion for the reduction by £100 of the salary of the Foreign Secretary, in consequence of supposed unwarrantable concessions on the part of the Government in foreign parts. The Nyassa hostilities were also remarked on by Dr. Cameron. In the course of a lengthy discussion, Sir James Fergusson answered several questions about the Lake Nyassa district, giving no more encouragement than before to the hope that the Government would give material assistance to the people there. The vote was ultimately agreed to.

THE eleventh report of the directors of the Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway Company for the half-year ended December 31, states that the net profit of Rs. 1,82,311 realised £5,658 at an exchange of 1*s.* 4¼*d.* Adding sundry receipts and balance brought forward, the total sum of £5,730 has to be dealt with, and the Board recommend a dividend of £2 10*s.* per cent., free of English and Indian income tax, for the half-year. This will absorb £5,000, and after payment of income-tax, and half-share of surplus over 5 per cent. for the year, due to the Secretary of State, £730 will be carried forward.

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THE NEW NAVAL PROGRAMME.

LORD ARMSTRONG, in the *Nineteenth Century* writes :—

For battle purposes, great ships may be admitted to have certain advantages. They afford a steadier platform for guns; they are less jeopardised by a given amount of damage than small ships; and as Admiral Sir Geoffrey Hornby (than whom there exists no greater authority on questions of tactics) said at the meeting of naval architects, a given armament carried in one ship is more capable of concentration than if carried in two; but, on the other hand, if we must have the big ship, the application of armour becomes almost a necessity; for we cannot afford to stake so much upon the preservation of a single ship without protecting it to the utmost extent that is compatible with even moderate speed and fighting power. But everything must be speculative regarding the tactics of future naval warfare. Ships and armaments have been revolutionised since the last important experience of fighting at sea, and it is impossible to forecast with certainty whether ships will in future fight in close or skirmishing order, or what the relative values of the different kinds of war-ships may be; but this much is certain, that there is far less speculation in building ships of the cruiser class than in building battle-ships. Past experience has shown that all vessels of the battle-ship class have, when first designed, been deemed almost invulnerable; and yet no sooner are they completed than the march of invention proves them to be quite otherwise. That march is still going on, and is especially active in the field of high explosives. Who can say what new modes of destruction will not be developed before even the present century expires? Whatever they may be, they will assuredly tell more against the sluggish battle-ship than against the agile cruiser—and the loss of a single cruiser is, in relation to cost, incomparably less serious than the loss of a single battle-ship. Happen what may, ships of the cruiser class can never be cut of date; but we can have no such assurance respecting armoured battle-ships.

We are informed that the cost of the fleet comprised in the Admiralty programme, including armaments and stores, will be £21,500,000, of which sum £10,000,000 will be taken out of the Consolidated Fund, and the remainder provided for out of the ordinary annual estimates of the next five years. Therefore it could be seen that the gain to the navy, beyond what it would become in the ordinary course of expenditure, is only ten millions, and not twenty-one-and-a-half millions, as many people imagine. In other words, the Government proposes to extend only two millions per annum beyond the ordinary naval estimates of the next five years in order to create a fleet which is to cost twenty-one-and-a-half millions. But if this new fleet is to so large an extent to be paid for out of the ordinary naval estimates, to what source are we to look for the creation of a fleet suitable and adequate for the protection of our commerce, our coasts, and our harbours? However much we may commend the new fleet, we can only regard it as a fighting fleet, and not as one capable of supplying our urgent need of protection against predatory attacks on our coasts and merchant navy. All the ships comprised in it would in the event of war be required to blockade the enemy in his ports, or to fight him at sea, or, if not actively employed for those purposes, would have to be held in reserve to guard against disaster to our existing fleet.

The new programme ignores the need of mercantile protection, and the financial statement appended to it almost amounts to a declaration that our present Government does not intend during the period covered by the programme to incur the expense of making adequate provision for preventing ruinous depredations on our enormous property both at sea and in harbour. At the present moment the safety of our commerce is dependent upon the sufferance of foreign nations, who are perfectly aware of its defenceless condition, and are known to be building vessels under the ominous name of "commerce destroyers." These can only be intended for use against us, and nothing can be more certain than that our commerce would be systematically attacked if we should become involved in a European war. The fatal consequences that might ensue are fully admitted. We know that our industries would be paralysed, and our people reduced to starvation if the food and [illegible] we receive from abroad were intercept[illegible] yet our Government has not the courage [illegible] forward a programme sufficiently compre[illegible] give us security against this most patent [illegible] is said that we have a splendid fleet of [illegible] tile vessels capable of being converted i[illegible] at short notice, but these are the ver[illegible] should most require in war time for carr[illegible] dispensable supplies, because, owing to t[illegible] speed, they are the only ships that ca[illegible] safety by evading attack. Besides, at [illegible] but makeshifts for fighting purposes, a[illegible] made effective against regular cruisers. [illegible] a rich nation like ours to stake its exist[illegible] its wealth, upon doubtful means of defe[illegible] abject folly to do so.

What we chiefly want in addition to [illegible] a numerous fleet of cruisers still smalle[illegible] the second class, and such as we might [illegible] of about £100,000 each, or to the num[illegible] dred at the cost of about ten battle-s[illegible] whether acting separately or in combin[illegible] constitute a naval police capable of prev[illegible] datory attacks upon all our maritime propert[illegible] a very considerable circle around our islan[illegible] within which circle the great bulk of our sh[illegible] commerce would be found. A swarm of small sh[illegible] this description would also be of great efficacy in o[illegible] tions against invading flotillas, and for preventing [illegible] landing of troops on our shores, and they wo[illegible] most certainly be called into requisition for those pu[illegible] poses in case of need. We should also require some larger cruisers of great speed for repressing the depredations on more distant seas, where, however, o[illegible] ships would be less concentrated, and therefore l[illegible] liable to wholesale destruction. If, in addition to [illegible] splendid new fleet of battle-ship and auxiliaries w[illegible] the Government has wisely undertaken to con[illegible] provision had also been made for an adequate[illegible] suitable for commercial protection, we should [illegible] greatly discouraged the attempts of foreign na[illegible] rival our maritime power, and would have pu[illegible] to contingencies which may cost us hundre[illegible] lions, or may even result in national ruin. [illegible] is the impediment to efficient measures [illegible] to effect our security? It is nothing bu[illegible] party opposition where party feeling [illegible] no place. The money required fo[illegible] nothing to a nation which, like our[illegible] superabundant means. All the mon[illegible] be spent in the country. None w[illegible] from productive industry, seeing [illegible] and labour are far in excess of its [illegible] outlay would give employment, [illegible] than capital, and its result could [illegible] productive if it give security to [illegible] working-classes who would espe[illegible] expenditure, as the wage-fund [illegible] creased, and this chiefly at the expe[illegible] It is therefore difficult to understan[illegible] be opponents to defensive measure[illegible] benefit both themselves and the com[illegible] In short, it is impossible to say th[illegible] whole would be sensibly poorer by [illegible] measures which would establish its se[illegible] ment its influence in preserving the peac[illegible] which at the present moment affords no p[illegible] permanency.

THE GOLD COINAGE IN ENGL[illegible]AND.

MR. T. R. WILKINSON, general m[illegible]anager of the Manchester and Salford Bank, [illegible] has addressed a letter to the Chancellor of the [illegible] Exchequer, in which he offers the following sugge[illegible]tion for dealing with the gold coinage of the Uni[illegible]ed Kingdom :—

It is estimated that so[illegible]thing like 20,000,000*l.* in half-sovereigns are in cir[illegible]ulation, a large proportion of the coins being very lig[illegible]t weight. The cost of rehabilitation of the whole gold coinage of the United Kingdom has been estim[illegible]ed at not less than 800,000*l.*—probably a milli[illegible] will be nearer the mark. The operation of wi[illegible]hdrawing the light gold from circulation would occupy a considerable time—certainly several ye[illegible]rs. My proposal is that instead of re-coining 2[illegible],000,000*l.* in half-sovereigns I would re-coin in half-s[illegible]overeigns only about one-third, say 7,000,000*l.*, and I w[illegible]uld issue 3,500,000*l.* in silver coins. The remainde[illegible] of the gold I would, of course, coin into sovere[illegible]gns. If the withdrawal of the half-sovereign and the issue of a supply of silver be coincident, the absorption of the silver will be gradual and certain. Throughout the manufacturing districts of Lancashire and Yo[illegible]kshire as well as among the mining and iron industri[illegible]s of the counties further north, the payment of weekly wages more largely in silver will insure the increased circulation of silver coin, and will be a decided boon to the workpeople. For the first thing a workman does, upon receipt, say, of 32*s.* or 27*s.*, or whatever sum he receives for his weekly wages, say in a sovereign, or a sovereign, a half-sovereign and 2*s.*, or 7*s.*, is to obtain change for his gold, from either the butcher or grocer, or baker, or publican. It is well known in London that at the present time there are from some parts of the country complaints of the scarcity of silver. The profit on the coinage of silver is considerable—I believe it may safely be estimated at 30 per cent. The profit on 3,500,000*l.* of silver would give the Chancellor of the Exchequer not less than 1,000,000*l.*, which would pay for the restoration of the gold coinage.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

ORDERS have been given by the War Office for a military camp of an extensive kind, to be formed at Strensall, near York, for the summer season. In the first instance, Col. Mair, of the York and Lancaster Regt., is to take the command, and, beside seven Militia battalions which have been ordered to join the camp, the muster will include three regular infantry battalions, and two field batteries; and it is expected that one of the volunteer defence brigades, previously ordered to Cannock Chase, will be mobilised at Strensall instead. Extensive manœuvres are contemplated, for which the cavalry regiment stationed at York will also be available.

In accordance with instructions received from the Horse Guards, the Royal Engineers, on April 29, commenced surveying the whole of the South Camp at Aldershot, with the view to its reconstruction. In addition to quarters for the Royal Engineers, the Army Service Corps, the Medical Staff Corps, and the Ordnance Corps, permanent brick barracks will be erected capable of holding four infantry regiments each 1,000 strong.

On April 27, the 1st batt. of the Grenadier Guards marched from the Tower to Waterpool Station, and were despatched to Brookwood as the first battalion of Guards to form the summer camp at Pirbright. The battalion numbers in all 22 officers and 707 men, and was joined on Wednesday by the 1st batt. Coldstream from Wellington Barracks, and a portion of the 2nd Grenadiers from Windsor. The total strength of the Guards in the camp is 52 officers and 1,437 men. Later in the season the camp will be increased by the addition of other Guard battalions from London and Windsor, it being intended that all shall go through a course of military training and target practice.

The cruiser Ruby was paid out of commission at Sheerness on May 1, after four years' service as senior officer's ship on the South-East Coast of America station. The Ruby has been surveyed, to ascertain the cost of fitting her for service with the Training Squadron, and it was found that an expenditure of 6,000*l.* will be necessary to put her in a seagoing condition.

Everyone connected with the War Office believes that a change is coming, remarks the *Broad Arrow*, and the sooner, therefore, that the change comes the better is the prospect of the business of the army being efficiently performed. To describe the position in mild terms—things are not going well in Pall Mall, and this is principally due to the delay which has occurred in the presentation of the report of the Royal Commission. Its appointment a year ago practically upset the old system, and the scheme for its reconstruction is yet, it would seem, in the clouds. If Lord Hartington had been aware that this delay was doing real mischief, we believe that the Commission would have sent in its report long ago. Unfortunately, there has been no one to tell him that the uncertainty as to the future was playing havoc with the present. The re-organisation of 1888 has been a failure. Even if at the outset it had a chance of succeeding, the appointment of the Royal Commission spoilt it, and the department is now in a state of confusion which only the appearance of the scheme for its reconstruction can allay. Whether the scheme is good or bad is becoming a matter almost of secondary importance. The first need of the service is a settlement of the principles upon which its affairs are to be administered. Anything definite is preferable to everything indefinite.

The following movement of troops to and from Aldershot during 1889-90 are notified in army orders:—11th Hussars, from Dublin to Aldershot; 19th Hussars, from Hounslow to Aldershot; 14th Hussars, Brighton to Aldershot; 1st Royal Dragoons, Aldershot to Colchester; 18th Hussars, Aldershot to Shorncliffe. Royal Artillery to leave Aldershot:—C batty. A Brig., to Dorchester for India, *viâ* Okehampton; A and C battys. A Brig., to India; 1 batty. A Brig., from Dublin to Aldershot; K batty. A Brig., Dorchester to Aldershot; K batty. 1st Brig., Woolwich to Aldershot; Brig., Sheffield to Aldershot; F batty. A o Aldershot. Infantry, from Alder- ess of Wales's Own; Yorkshire Regt, Bedfordshire Regt., to Malta; 2nd 2nd Connaught Rangers, to Egypt. Royal West Surrey, from Dublin; Inf., from Colchester; 1st South m Dublin; 2nd Argyll and Suther- m the Curragh.

evening (1st inst.) the Undaunt- in-screw cruiser, of the first F. R. Taylor, returned to Ply- ade a satisfactory trial of her thoroughly tested, a few miles ter. Capt. Stewart, of the in charge, and the navigating r Jones, of the Indus. There among other naval and military W. Dowell, the Naval Comman- Cleveland, of the Cambridge; and of the Excellent. The arma- daunted comprises two 9·2-inch 22 ton breech-loaders, six 6-pounder nder quick-firing Hotchkiss guns, five two 2 barrel Nordenfelts, and twenty 4-inch torpedoes. The 9-inch guns are mountings, one forward and one aft. In heavier part of the armament a new pow- n as the E.X.E., was used for the second is port.

Charles Reade, R. N., lectured on April 30 at es's Hall to a crowded audience on "The British -day" After having traced the development ds, and the evolution of the latest thing in ance, the 100-pr. quick-firing gun, Capt. Re ade he qualities which are most desirable in a hip, and adversely criticising the vessels l class and by implication, the vessels also w about to be laid down, expressed a to the effect that the system, at present Admiralty, of concentrating a ship's ular parts of the hull, is a false and armour that can be carried will, he avy solid projectiles. Why, there- ssible? Why not, rather, protect m the effects of shell fire, and e to serve the guns and work ave a reasonable chance in the lecturer maintained, He pointed out that the ar might be covered with ven then not displace so nt, when only the centre rmour. The surplus of ully devoted to increase ngines.

h at Suakim, writes an Ita- s a further demonstration— their great superiority over onial warfare, and of their true characteristic of a con- ising and in leading in action nong conquered peoples. Be their s of West Africa, Goorkhas of the of the Punjab, or Negroes of the Sou- cers know how to bring them under iscipline and instruct them, and to lead ictory. The reason of this command over tarisable elements of conquered races, which glish officers exercise in a so much greater degree than do those of other colonising nations, will be easily understood by bearing in mind that their natural inclination is more warlike than military, and that the nature of their studies is humane and civilising. Whoever has, for any length of time, frequented the society of English officers so as thoroughly to know them, must have observed that while they possess in their full development the noblest qualities of the soldier, they exhibit in a much less degree than do those of other nations those characteristics—certainly not always agreeable—which seem peculiarly to result from the habitudes of a military life. Daring to temerity in the face of danger, the English officer is generally modest and reserved in ordinary intercourse; he, no matter how intimate he may be with you, will never trouble you by talking of himself, his campaigns, his wounds, his honours. of that arrogant, almost defiant, bearing which the officers of certain continental armies too frequently assume towards their civilian fellow-citizen, there is no trace in the English officer. To terrorise by arbitrary acts, or to gain popularity by means of weak concessions, he deems equally contemptible, and unworthy of him. The English have no military seminaries like our military colleges. Young men who desire to obtain a commission in the army can only do so by passing through the schools at Sandhurst or Woolwich, through the militia, or by proving to the satisfaction of a purely civil board of examiners—called the Civil Service Commission—that they are sufficiently instructed in mathematics, classics, and modern languages. It is no rare thing to find English officers writing with elegance and purity of style, and remarkable also for the breadth and humanity of their ideas, while it is very rare to find in continental military writers the thinker and the politician so perceptible. In the latter we recognise the individual not a mere unit in a collective institution—for example, Malcolm, Napier, Hamley, Wolseley, and Brackenbury.

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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.

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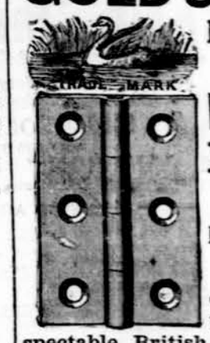
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"HENRY'S THILUM" has been used in my own family, and its use recommended by me to others. As an emollient, anodyne, and detergent application, it is one of surpassing virtue. In Rheumatic affections, its efficacy, when well rubbed in, cannot be questioned. While its fragrance effectually meets one of the greatest objections to unguents in general.

Barmore, Bridge of Allan, 23rd June, 1881.
W. J. VanSOMEREN, M.D., Surgeon-General (Madras Retired).

I have found "Thilum" give *certain relief* in some forms of Neuralgia and I have used it with success in Sprains and Bruises, in fact in every case in which I have tried it, the relief from pain has been remarkable.

H. WARNEFORD THOMPSON, L.R.C.P.E., L.R.C.S.E.
Rothern House, Brownswood Park N., 14th March, 1887.

The subjoined notice from the pen of Dr. Andrew Wilson, F.R.S.E., appeared in *Healh* on 29th January 1886.

"Mr. F. H. Bowden, of 43, King William-Street, London-Bridge, E.C., and 29, Lansdowne-road "Croydon, Surrey, has forwarded to us samples of a series of Indian remedies which he is desirous of "introducing fully to the British public, and which have already attained a marked measure of success "wherever they have been used. Well-known in India, and in no sense quack or secret remedies, we "regard the preparations under notice as destined to receive worthily a large amount of patronage for the "cure of simple ailments in this and other European countries. The first of these preparations is known as

"COMP. ESS. OF OMUM AND CAMPHOR," now registered under the trade mark name of 'OMUM "CARPOOR.' It contains compound calculated to be of high service as antispasmodics and anodynes, "and as such is of use in cholera, diarrhœa, dysentery, and cramps and spasms of all kinds. In many "of the ailments, nervous and otherwise, peculiar to women, this remedy has been used with great suc- "cess. Equally effective where used as an outward application, is

"HENRY'S THILUM."—This preparation contains neither opium, mercury, nor aconite, and is "consequently free from all objections on the score of noxious or unsafe ingredients. In its effects "'Thilum' is sedative and astringent, while it has important qualities, rendering it invaluable for the "treatment of bruises and hurts. For Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and other pains, 'Thilum' should be "rubbed into the skin: and for toothache, a little should be rubbed on the gum, or placed on lint in the "hollow of a tooth which may be decayed. In chilblains we have personally tested the value of "'Thilum.' For cyclists and tourists at large, this ointment is very serviceable, and a pot of it should "always be carried in the cyclist's bag for instant application to bruises. As an application to piles, "'Thilum' is really invaluable; while used as an embrocation to the chest in bronchitis, it relieves the "pain and tension.

"JVARA-HARI," or "Fever destroyer," is an Indian Fever remedy, which, in feverish states acts with service.

"A Veterinary expert to whom we have submitted a specimen of—

"HIPPACEA," OR "STABLE REQUISITE," reports that this latter preparation is an admirable "remedy in many affections of horses, cattle, sheep, and dogs. For mange in dogs it is an invaluable "application and does not cause any subsequent smarting. For broken knees 'Hippacea' is also a most "excellent application, while for sore shoulders and cracked heels it is reported as forming an effectual "remedy. In veterinary practice 'Hippacea' should be widely used. It certainly appears to act effec- "tually in promoting the healing of wounds and sores in our domestic animals."

The Court Circular of the 15th May 1886 says:—"In the Madras Court of the Colonial and Indian "Exhibition at South Kensington, there are, of course, many extremely beautiful exhibits, especially the "old native jewellery from Madura; but the particular exhibit to which we wish to draw attention this "week is one of exceptional utility rather than beauty, and the only one of the kind to be found in the "building. For fear that any one should imagine that the remedies to which we are about to refer are "so-called patent medicines, we may at once state they are not. As Dr. WILSON has stated, "they are "well known in India, and are in no sense quack or secret remedies." Briefly Henry's Indian remedies "have been proved to be so marvellous in their effects that we are fearful, if we enumerate the many "complaints for which they will be found to be efficacious, our encomiums may sound too strong. "Thilum," the best known of the several remedies, is an external application, and it may be said to be a "specific, and a fragrant one too, for all remedies where there is inflamation, and there is proof positive "in the shape of well-known medical and other written testimony (which we have seen), that it cures "Neuralgia, Sciatica, Nervous Headache, Hemicrania, Brow-Ache, Cramps, Burns, pains in the Joints "and Back, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and Chilblains, besides other "maladies far too numerous to detail. For its virtue in the first and last named complaints (Neuralgia "and Chilblains) we can personally vouch. As recently as Wednesday last we recommended it for a bad "case of neuralgia, requesting that the result might be made known to us as soon as possible. On the "evening of the day in question we received the following communication: "I find it has already "sensibly assuaged the pain." We know of one lady, very high up in the social scale, who has found "Thilum" such a specific for rheumatism, and "Hippacea" so beneficial for injured horses, that she has "bought several dozen boxes for distribution, feeling it a duty to recommend these really wonderful "remedies for the relief she herself has received. With regard to "Hippacea," so serviceable for wounds, "to human beings as well as animals, the majority of the cycling world is loud in its praises; and the "number of testimonials from ladies gratefully acknowledging the benefits derived from "Omum-Car- "poor," which is essentially a female remedy, but which is invaluable for Indigestion is simply over- "whelming. Although the chief depôt for these invaluable presriptions is Madras, a branch establish- "ment has now been opened in London by Mr. F. H. Bowden at 43, King William Street, E. C."

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"Dr. De Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

Dr. De Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is supplied ONLY in Imperial Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with Betts' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. De Jongh's Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

Without these Marks none can possibly be genuine.

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GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884

We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows:—

The oldest and best (11 Years Old) } as "AWARDED GOLD MEDAL," *White Capsule*
The next best (5 Year Old) } as "OF GREAT AGE," *Red Capsule.*

We have not varied the quality one iota, nor should we have, without compulsion made any alteration in Label.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our Trade Mark appears engraved on Corks, Capsules, and Labels as per sketch above.

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